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POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

From the New York New Mirror.

KINDNESS.

In the loneliness with some bird will oft sing,
Breathing joy to regions unlit;
And sweet as the soft, balmy zephyr of spring,
A tone of pure kindness will willingly bring
Relief to the spirit oppress.

Though carelessly uttered, a kind word will cheer,
And tender encouragement must be paid for in advance,
Refreshed as rain to the parched and sore
Its musical accents enliven the ear.
And swell the deep throats of the heart.

The soul with whose thrilling fate rarely hath dealt,
In haughtiest seeming may bear
Each bleak hour of fortune, unfeeling, unlit;
Yet a kind-beaming look bath the power to melt
The sternness of settled despair.

Thus ever the feelings respectfully thrill
To kindness when uttered sincerely;
But it is nature, none exquisite will,
To mark the bright eye affectionally fill
With sympathy's radiant tear.

Ah! grateful as dew to the delicate flower,
Whose sensitive petals unfold;
With the freshness and bloom of morning's sweet hour
Unfading, the moment of moral fervor power,
To which they must soon be exposed.

As blissfully off will a smile's tender light
Bring hope to the bosom again,
Though fleeting it gleams as a glad star at night,
Beaming suddenly out on the mariner's sight,
While waning rings alone o'er the main.

A. W. N.

From the Democratic Review.

AN INCIDENT IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

BY MRS. E. T. ELLETT.

It was the bloody and critical period of the war in the Peninsula that Morillo, then commanding the fifth Spanish army, about four thousand strong, in conjunction with Penne Villenur, passed down the Portuguese frontier to the Lower Guadina, intending to fall on Seville as soon as Sout should advance to the succor of Badajoz.

In the beginning of April, while the French was disheartened by the sudden news of the fall of that city, Penne Villenur and Morillo, issuing out of Portugal, crossed the Lower Guadina and seized San Lucar de Mayor. This place was ten miles from Seville; which was only garrisoned by a Spanish Swiss battalion in Joseph's service, added by "Escopeteros," and by sick and convalescent men. The Spaniards soon occupied the heights in front of the Triana bridge, and attacked the French entrenchments, hoping to raise a popular commotion. Ballasteros, on the other side, had advanced with eleven thousand men, intending to fall on Seville from the left of the Guadalquivir.

But the hopes entertained by the Spaniards, of being speedily in possession of Seville, were cut off by a piece of deceit. False information adroitly given by a Spaniard in the French entrenchment, led Ballasteros to believe Sout was at hand, whereupon he immediately returned to the Ronda; while Penne Villenur, also warned that the French would soon return, retired to Gibraltar.

This disappointment and failure in the execution of a favorite project, cherished many months, irritated beyond control the naturally severe temper of Morillo. It was evening; and the division of the army under him were encamped some hours' march on their retreat. Preparations might have been seen for a military execution, and a couple of prisoners, captured in their last skirmish, were, according to the cruel practice of many chiefs in those times, to be put to death. The captives were guarded by a file of soldiers, and the executioners, waiting the word of command to draw up, were leaning on their weapons, and talking over the events of the last two days.

Just then one of the inferior officers, returning to his tent after giving some order to the men, was interrupted by a boy apparently ten years of age, who, seizing his hand, and speaking in an accent slightly foreign, besought him, with piteous entreaties, to procure him admittance to the general. The officer found on inquiry, that he was the son of one of the prisoners, a soldier distinguished for his eminent personal bravery, who had not been taken, even when overwhelmed by numbers without giving and receiving many severe wounds.

This soldier, weary and wounded, but invincible in courage and spirit, for he scorned to ask the clemency of his conqueror, was now to suffer death with his companion in misfortune. The terrible order had been given, for Morillo would not be impeded in his march by prisoners; and he so hated his country's enemies, that the bravest and most generous among them could have

found no mercy at his hands. The prisoner's little boy, refusing to be separated from his father, had been suffering by the Spaniards to follow him.

"You shall see the general, boy, since you wish it," said the officer in reply to the child's passionate entreaties; "but he will not grant your father's life. San Lucas! but these French dogs have given us too much trouble already."

They entered the general's tent. Morillo, by the light of the lamp burning on the table, was reading a despatch he had just received. Two of his officers stood near him; there was no one else in the tent. The brow of the chief was contracted, and his eyes flashed as if what he read displeased him; and he looked up with an impatient exclamation as the officer entered with the boy. The child, as soon as Morillo was pointed out to him, rushed forward and knelt at his feet.

"What does this mean?" demanded the general.

"Spare him! spare my father!" sobbed the youthful suppliant.

The officer explained his relationship to one of the prisoners about to be executed.

"Ah! that reminds me, said the chief looking at his watch. Pedro, mine is the hour. Let them be punctual, and have the business soon over."

Again, with moving entreaties the child besought his father's life.

"Did thy father send thee hither?" asked the general, sternly.

"No, senor, he did not."

"And how dardest thou, then—"

"My father has done nothing to deserve death, answered the lad. He is a prisoner of war."

"Hail! who taught thee to question my justice? answer me!"

"No one, senor, but brave generals do not always kill their prisoners."

"I kill whom I choose, thundered Morillo; and I hate the French. Boy, thy father shall die. I have said it, begone."

The officer made a silent sign to the petitioner, to intimate that there was no hope, and that he must begone. But the boy's countenance suddenly changed. He walked up to the general who had turned away, and placed himself directly before him, with a look of calm resolution worthy of a martyr.

"Hear me, senor, said he; my father is grey-headed; he is wounded; his strength is failing even now, though he stands up to receive the fire of your men. I am young, and strong, and well. Let them shoot me in his place, and let my father go free."

It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of this offer, for the face of the devoted child was kindled with a holy enthusiasm. A dark flush rushed to the brow of Morillo, and for a moment he looked on the boy in silence.

"Thou art willing to die," at length he said, "for thy father? Then, to suffer pain for him will be nothing. Wilt thou loose one of thy ears to save him?"

"I will," was the firm reply.

"Lend me thy sword, Pablo," and in an instant, at one blow, the general struck off the boy's ear. The victim wept, but resisted not; nor raised his hand to wipe away the streaming blood.

"So far good; wilt thou lose the other ear?"

"I will to save my father!" answered the boy, convulsively.

Morillo's eyes flashed. The heroism of a child compelled even his admiration; but unmoved from his cruel purpose, he smote off the other ear with his still reeking sword.

There was a dead silence. "And now, senor," said the boy, breathing quickly and looking up into the general's face.

"And now," answered Morillo, "depart. THE FATHER OF SUCH A CHILD IS DANGEROUS TO SPAIN; HE MUST PAY THE PRICE OF HIS LIFE!"

The maimed child went forth from the presence of his inhuman foe. Presently the report of fire-arms announced that he had witnessed the execution of his father!

Must we blame the cruelty of individuals for such enormities—or rather the relentless spirit of war, that butts up the glory of its heroes on a scaffolding of death, and sacrifices daily to the projects of ambition the promptings of humanity.

Whitfield's Remains.—The Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, has the following interesting statement respecting the relics of the celebrated Whitfield. "A story was not long since circulated that the bones of the celebrated George Whitfield had been removed from their resting place in Newburyport, and transported across the Atlantic. Such, however, is not the fact, as we have had good evidence. A few months since we visited his tomb, under the pulpit of the ancient Presbyterian church in Newburyport, where his last labors were performed. There, in the place in which he was laid seventy-four years since, still repose his remains. That they have remained there undisturbed, we will not say, for a science little thought of in his day, has visited his tomb, and left indications that the head has occasionally been absent from its kindred ashes. The sockets of the eyes and the mouth have been plastered up, and the skull well rubbed, to enable the phrenologist to get a good cast for an illustration of his science. The same head has always been returned, for it is too good to find one readily which would resemble it. For about half a century no monument was erected to his memory; but now a colossal cenotaph oc-

cupies one corner of the church, erected by the liberality of the late Wm. Bartlett Esq. his personal acquaintance and ardent admirer."

Another Shower of Flesh and Blood.—An extraordinary sensation was created in Jersey City, on Tuesday, by the fall of a substance resembling bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the size of a dime to a 25 cent piece.

The rumor of the mysterious shower soon spread around the city, and people gathered from all quarters to examine the substance. The Millerites were particularly interested in the matter, and contended that it was one of the very last "Signs of the Times;" urging all to look for the immediate dissolution of old mother Earth; several venerable ladies took the hint, and made instantaneously preparation for going off. Even the most skeptical in father Miller's doctrines suspected some thing might happen, and looked upon the flakes of bloody matter with no little consternation.

We confess the affair is rather strange, and calculated to puzzle the wisest heads. It appears that the shower fell upon a small space, probably not over eight hundred feet square, and the flakes resemble pieces of bloody flesh more closely than any thing to which we can compare them. Wherever the flakes fell on linen, the "blood" gradually spread over the cloth, leaving a thick, fleshy substance in the centre of the stain, which gave out an offensive, fetid smell. The cloths lines within the bounds of the shower were almost all well stocked with newly washed garments, and the flakes fell so thick that even the smallest garments were saturated, having to be re-washed immediately. It is our opinion that an aqueous meteor did all the mischief.

N. Y. Sun.

Cheap Boarding.—A thousand and one stories have been told of the extreme cheapness of living in the "Far West," but as to the way it is occasionally done we were never fully aware until the matter was explained by Dan Marable.

"You keep boarders here, madam," said an individual, addressing the landlady of a house upon the door of which he saw "cheap boarding" painted.

"We do," was the response.

"What do you charge a week?"

"For board, without lodging, do you mean?" queried the landlady.

"Yes, madam."

"Three meals a day, sir?"

"Yes, madam."

"Fifty cents is our regular price, sir."

"Well," rejoined the inquirer, "that's cheap enough, at all events. Do you give your boarders much of a variety?"

"Yes, sir, something of a variety; we give them dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and let 'em sweat for supper."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

An odd sort of relationship was lately formed by a pair of nuptials extraordinary in Camden county, North Carolina. A widow, who was not very young, became smitten by a beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony; so that, in consequence of these two connections, a farther became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law of his own father-in-law.

Richmond Enquirer.

(From the Washington Spectator.)

THE TARIFF BILL.

We have been permitted to glance over the bill to modify the Tariff, but have only time to give an abstract of its principal provisions, reserving our comments for a future occasion.

The bill provides that from and after the 30th day of September next, the duties shall be on coarse manufactured wool of the value of 7 cents or under at the place of exportation, 15 per cent. On other wool, 30 per cent. On all manufactures of wool, 30. Matted or felted cloth, 20. Carpets, &c. 30. Blankets, of the value of 75 cents, 10 per cent. Hearth rugs, 30. Flannels, 30 per cent. Ready made clothing, including shoes, boots, bonnets, &c. 30. Cotton goods, and cotton twist, 20 per cent. Manufactures of silk, 20 per cent. Bolted cloths 15 per cent. Sewing silk, 20. Floss silk, 15. Raw silk 12 1-2 per cent. Silk umbrellas, slippers, &c. and other silk manufactures, 25 per cent. Manufactures, 25 per cent. Manufactured hemp, 30 per cent. Tow and flax, 25. Cotton bagging of whatever material, 30 per cent. Eel cloths, 30 per cent. Iron, in bars or bolts, \$15 per ton. Made by rolling, \$20. Railroad iron, if laid on the road, \$10, but if not, \$20. Pig iron, \$7. Chains, chain cables, &c. 30 per cent. Old or scrap iron, \$6 per ton. Iron wire, from No. 14 to 25, silvered or plated wires, spike rods, nail plates, rolled and hammered iron in sheets, hoop iron, rolled or hammered for bands, iron cables or chains, mill iron and cranks, wrought iron spikes and nails, cut iron spikes and similar manufactures of iron, 30. Screws, called wood screws, 30 per cent. Steel, \$150 per 112 lbs. Pins, solid headed, 30 per cent. Japanned ware, and plated and gilt cutlery, 25 per cent. Lead, in pigs or bars, 25 per cent. Manufactures of German silver, &c. 20 per cent. Coal, \$1 per ton. Coke, 30 per cent. Cut glass manufactures, or moulded or pressed glass, 30 per cent. Apothecaries vials, and other bottles, and window glass, 30 per cent. Polished plate glass, 20 per cent. Do. if silvered, 25 per cent. Do.

POLITICAL.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

There never was a stronger proof of the great reputation of a man for statesmanlike ability and untainted integrity, than the universal gratification to all men and to all parties which the nomination of the GREAT SOUTHERN, as Secretary of State, appears to have given. When his nomination was handed in, it was not referred to a committee, as is usual on such occasions, but carried at once unanimously, and as it were, by acclamation. Every paper that we have seen, whether Whig, Democratic or neutral, looks upon the selection of him as the best that could have been made, almost under any circumstances, but particularly at the present time; and every man who speaks of it, no matter what his politics, speaks of it with approbation. All are anxiously looking for the news of his acceptance, and expressing their hopes that he may not decline. There never has been, since the days of Washington, so much since a proof, so universal an acknowledgment of one man's intrinsic worth. All admit his firmness, moderation, great experience, extensive information, practical abilities and great intellect; while there is not a murmur of disapprobation heard, when the honor and interests of the country are entrusted to his safe-keeping. There never was a greater compliment paid to any man than this exhibition of public sentiment towards Mr. Calhoun conveys. We are anxiously waiting for the news, confident that he will not decline the appointment, provided he sees that he can serve the country.—Montgomery Advertiser.

INTERESTING.

We understand, that the Committee of Ways and Means will certainly report, in the course of this week, a Revenue Bill, greatly modifying and reducing the duties—none exceeding thirty per cent, and those that amount to thirty per cent, to be reduced to twenty-five per cent ad valorem in 1845, except iron and sugar, which have always paid specific duties, and range higher than on any other articles. We understand, that a report, and highly useful tables, will accompany the bill. It is said, that the bill is so drawn, as to express the duties it imposes, instead of the duties under the existing law—thus exhibiting on the face of the bill the contrast. It will be most striking.

Another most important subject is said to be on the tapis at Washington—the annexation of Texas. It is a great question, eminently worthy of deep attention—and at the first blush, certainly appears recommended to various parts of our country—by various considerations—furnishing an additional market for the manufacturers, and additional employment to the shipping of the North, and protecting the cotton of the South against the "protection" of Texas by England, and the rivalry of that busy power. England would clearly have no right to complain, for, in point of fact, it only brings back to us the Territory which Mr. Jefferson had acquired as a portion of Louisiana—but if she were to be indiscreet enough to threaten us, it would furnish an additional motive for action. The pride of every American would be stung to just resentment by any such attempt at dictation.

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if framed, 30. China ware, &c. 20 per cent. On Leather, sole and upper, 25 per cent. Leather boots and shoes, &c. 30 per cent. Leather gloves, 30 per cent. Hats and other manufactures of fur, 30 per cent. Panama and Leghorn hats, &c. 35 per cent. Feathers for beds, and India rubber goods, 25 per cent. Paving tiles and bricks, 15 per cent. Metal buttons, 25; and other kinds. White and red leads and other paints, 30 per cent. Paper of all kinds, paper hangings, blank books, &c. 30 per cent. Raw sugar, 2 cents per pound. Syrup of sugar 1 1-2 cents. Sugars clayed, 2 1-2 and 3 cts. Refined sugars and candies, 4 cts. Cocoa, chocolate, and spices, and camphor, 15. Ginger, alum, copperas, &c. 20. Mace, nutmegs, and spices, 30. Olive oil, and oils from foreign fisheries, candles, 30. Salt, instead of 8 cts. per bushel, 20 per cent. Beef, pork, flour, potatoes, and fish, 25 per cent. Spirits from grain, 1st proof, 42 cents per gallon; 2d, 45 cts; 3d, 48 cts; 4th, 52 cts; 5th, 60 cts; above 5th, 75 cts. on spirits other than from grain, from 38 to 70 cts. per gallon. On wines of all sorts, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton, raw, and guano, free. The valuation of all goods to be ascertained by adding the cost and charges of importation. All duties which exceed 25 per cent, ad valorem, to be reduced to that standard on the first day of September, 1845. Goods imported from within this side of the Cape of Good Hope, may remain in the public stores 120 days; beyond that 150 days, interest at 6 per cent, added from date of storage.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report to the House today accompanied by two bills, of which the following is an abstract:

The bill to fix the pay of members of Congress enacts that the Senators and Representatives shall receive six dollars per day for their actual attendance, and six for every 20 miles travel. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, three dollars per day in addition to the above. The salary of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be \$200 per annum. Chief clerks of the Senate and of the House, each \$1,500, Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, each \$1,200. Doorkeepers of the Senate and of the House, \$1,000. Librarian of Congress, \$1,200; and two Assistants, each \$300. The additional clerks employed in each branch \$1,000. The Post Office of the House to be abolished, and a Postmaster for the Senate and House of Representatives to be appointed at a salary of \$1,200. The act to go into effect on the 1 day of July next.

Also, a bill to equalize and fix the compensation of heads of Bureaus, which provides that the salaries of Commissioner of Patents, the First and Second Comptrollers; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Auditors; Treasury Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the heads of the Navy Bureau, respectively, shall be \$2,500. per annum; Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Secretary to sign land patents, \$1,000. The office of Solicitor and Recorder of the Land Office to be abolished, and the Commissioner directed to sign the land patents, or authorize one of his principal clerks so to do.

Whenever an officer of the Army or Navy accepts a civil appointment, it is to be considered a resignation of his command in the line. And any person holding a civil office and a commission in the Army or Navy, will be permitted to resign one or other at his option, the day this act takes effect, which in another section is fixed for first day of July next.

The committee state that they have other bills in preparation, which will be reported as fast as they are matured.

MR. CALHOUN SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. CALHOUN's name was sent in to day by the President of the United States to the Senate for confirmation for the office of Secretary of State. Of course Mr. CALHOUN has not been consulted upon the matter—the distance of his abode rendering it impossible for any communication from him to be received; but doubtless the President, relying on the position in which the country is placed in its foreign relations, infers that the appointment will be accepted by him. That there are many and great difficulties with foreign nations, no one can doubt. If Mr. CALHOUN believes that his agency is necessary to adjust them, and hopes that they can be adjusted by him, we believe he will accept the office—for such a time, at least, as shall be necessary to test his ability to settle them. But if, on the contrary, he supposes that either they are not of any pressing emergency, or that his services are not necessary for their right adjustment, he will not leave his retirement. The position itself, at his time of life, with the distinguished stations he has already occupied, can give no honor, and nothing but a stern sense of public duty will induce him to assume it. The Oregon question we do not believe to be capable of any settlement by treaty; and, therefore, neither honor nor usefulness will probably accompany any efforts for this purpose. The feeling of the West, as developed in Congress, will have the whole of that Territory or none;

and of course there is no room for treaty, which always implies conflicting rights. To satisfy those chiefly interested—the West—we do not deem possible, unless Great Britain will surrender all her pretensions; of course, therefore, any treaty concluded concerning Oregon, will, with a West, damn any statesman who makes it. We think our title pretty clear; that is, according to European notions of the right of civilized nations to take possession of more barbarous nations and appropriate them, men and territory, to their special benefit. Admitting that because a nation is civilized and christianized, it has a right to send a ship or a dozen men, and claim an empire inhabited by weaker and more barbarous nations, not only against these nations, but also against all other civilized nations, why, we have a capital title. On one occasion, we sent some explorers in canoes, with blue heads and a compass, and they passed about the country. On another, a Captain Somebody landed some sailors, hoisted a flag, and took possession of a hundred or two miles of coast, and besides he sailed along it, and wrote about it. Then, again, a hundred or so actually built a dozen log-houses, took to squaws, and planted a bed of cabbages. After this fashion we beat the British, we believe, who went about their title in a similar way. And now, so clear and conclusive is our title to the country, still, in the possession of the aborigines, that our honor is implicated; and Oregon or death is the patriotic cry on our Western border. We, ourselves, on looking into our conclusive and unquestionable title, waxed so sharp and fierce, that we have been ready to denounce those who went before us, who implied some right, by admitting Great Britain into joint occupancy with us, as traitors to their country. Nor has our indignation yet cooled entirely. We shall be very glad if Mr. CALHOUN, or any body else, can adjust this question to our entire satisfaction. But we are a land bitten people, and we fear we love excitement, perhaps war, more than peace.

We had written thus far, when we were informed that Mr. CALHOUN's nomination, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed instantaneously and unanimously by the Senate, on its presentation. If one man in this Union is adequate to save the country from any evil, we believe it to be this old, wise, long-tried statesman. The country, we are satisfied, will rejoice, should he accept the appointment.

The Cincinnati Enquirer and Message says, that the account between the West Point Military Academy, and the people of the United States stands thus—

DR. CR.

\$4,002,901 15! 545 Cadets.

This is certainly a losing business. It ought to be stopped. The 545 cadets on the credit side of the account are all the graduates of the institution now in the service of their country. To educate these it has cost the Government seven hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars, each! Let the people look to this, and instruct their representatives to abolish this hot bed of corruption and school of aristocracy.

THE PROMISES OF 1840.

Every one should bear in mind, the extravagant promises of the whigs made, in 1840 to win support, and the league of bankrupts, moneyed men and speculators, to break down the democracy by having no principles for the public eye. They promised the farmer higher prices for his products—has he received them? They promised the laborer higher wages—has he received them? They promised that money should become plenty—how is that fact? True, we hear much about the Tariff and its glorious effects and we read of the 3 per cent. dividends made by the manufacturers, but we also read of the reduction of the wages of the operatives in the factories. Instead of "Two dollars a day and roast beef," we find the wages lower than in 1840, full as low as we were to have them under the "ten cents a day and bean soup" policy of the locofocos. Every thing is down to the lowest notch except the dividends of the manufactures of New England. The bankrupts have paid their debts—but to the people the "better times" promised are a "sealed book."

Again we say, remember the promises of the coon skin whigs of 1840, and beware how you trust them again.

Saratoga Sentinel.

Mr. CALHOUN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, makes the following statement relative to the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by Mr. Calhoun:—"Mr. Calhoun's readiness to accept the appointment was known before the late melancholy catastrophe. For it was in contemplation to nominate Mr. Henry Wheaton, now our Minister in Berlin, to the vacant Judgeship, and to appoint the late lamented Mr. Upshur Minister to Prussia. Mr. Upshur wished to retain his office of Secretary of State till the arrival of the treaty with the tariff league, which he expected in about four weeks."

A terrible coal pit accident, accompanied by fearful loss of life, occurred in the vicinity of White haven, on the 18th ultimo. A colliery, called the Duke's Pit, exploded in the lowermost gallery, where no fewer than sixteen miners were at work, all of whom were killed.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce
CALDWELL SOUBLETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Asa
SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

Mr. S. W. KIRBY is our authorised
Agent to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tions and other accounts due this Office.
It is hoped, however, that persons who can
conveniently do so, will call at the Office
and settle, without waiting to be called on
by an Agent. Those who do not call soon-
er will have a good opportunity to do so
during April Court.

We are requested to give notice, that
on next Saturday evening, Mr. John Clark
will deliver a Lecture, at the Female
Academy, on the Mental and Moral phe-
nomena of man, deduced from the science
of Phrenology. The public are invited to
attend.

**DR. DUNCAN OF OHIO ON WHIG-
GERY AND COONERY.**

We have just arisen from the per-
usal of the speech of Dr. Duncan of Ohio,
delivered in the House of Representatives
on the bill introduced by him to regulate the
election of electors for president and vice
president, and members of Congress
throughout the United States. It is a docu-
ment which presents a strange medley of
truth, learning, withering sarcasm, and
ridicule. The exordium consists of a re-
view of the distinctive features of monar-
chical, aristocratic and republican govern-
ments, the elements, by a combination of
which all other governments are formed.
He argues that in a country, like this, in
which a sparse population is dispersed over
a widely extended Territory, it would be
impossible for that kind of pure and primi-
tive democracy which is managed direct-
ly by the people, to exist. Knowing this
our ancestors adopted the present elective
system of choosing officers or agents to fill
those offices and perform those functions,
which the people in consequence of their
number and dispersion cannot in their own
proper persons fill and perform. Hence it is
through the ballot box alone that the people
participate in the management of the varied
machinery of this government.—In the e-
lective franchise consists the difference be-
tween this government and monarchies.
The elective franchise is the corner stone
of our Republican fabric.—It is this alone
which makes this a government of the peo-
ple. Take away from the people the rights
of suffrage, and they cease to participate in
the making or enforcing the laws which
govern them, and in the distribution of the
revenue, which is taken from them by tax-
ation. Whoever then commits a fraud upon,
corrupts, abuses or misapplies the elective
franchise strikes at the heart of our free
institutions, endeavors to subvert and de-
stroy that principle, the right of the people to
govern themselves through their agents,
upon which rests the whole republican sys-
tem, and which being destroyed, the govern-
ment must fall, and like the republics of
Greece and Rome be "numbered, with
the things which have been and are no
more." And he is therefore a traitor to
the interests of his country, a despoiler of
the rights of his fellow citizens and a pro-
moter of the overthrow of his government.
From this train of reasoning Dr. Duncan
deduces the importance of preserving un-
impaired, the purity of the elective fran-
chise. He farther proceeds to show the
necessity of passing some law, additional
to that already existing, for the purpose of
preventing frauds upon the ballot box by
the detail of facts, which seem to be well
attested. Those facts while they expose
some of the desperate and wicked means by
which the whig party acquired power in
1840 must startle and alarm every patriot.
They show that the elective franchise has
been abused, prostituted and misapplied for
the purpose of procuring a misrepresenta-
tion of the people's will, and the people's
voice. No one, who will reflect how short
a time has elapsed, since the American soil
was crimsoned by the blood of brave patriots
battling for this very right, the right of
suffrage, can fail to feel chagrined and
mortified and to blush for the honor and the
character of his country, when he reads
the detail, of facts contained in this speech

Dr. Duncan read from a book containing
the evidence collected in the investigation in-
stituted by the legislature of Ohio, for
the purpose of ascertaining which one of
two applicants was entitled to a seat in the
legislature of that state as the senator from
Hamilton county. The book contained
FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY pages, and
each page is represented by Dr. Duncan
to be full of the evidences of frauds on the
ballot box. One of the depositions contain-
ed in that book is set out in extenso, in the
speech. The character of the witness for
veracity is well attested. From this dispo-
sition it appears that there were imported
on one steam boat from Kentucky to Ohio,
eighty or a hundred men for the purpose of
voting in Cincinnati on the day of the e-
lection for members of the legislature and
Congress. Those men nearly all voted,
and nearly all swore that they were quali-
fied voters of Ohio.—They were promised one
dollar a day for going over from Kentucky
to Ohio, and voting the whig ticket. A part
of the wages of this iniquitous service was
paid by the TIPPECANOE CLUB of Cincinna-
ti. These and other frauds which we have
not time to particularize, resulted in the
defeat of the democratic candidates and a-
mong the rest of Dr. Duncan, over whom
N. G. Pendleton was elected. Before the
election the wards in Cincinnati were polled
and a correct estimate of the number of
whig and democratic votes taken.—In every
ward the whig vote was from 50 to 150
larger than the estimate, while the demo-
cratic vote was precisely as estimated.—
Which shows conclusively that votes must
have been imported from some place, and
cast by the commission of perjury to swell
the whig vote. Although the true majori-
ty for Dr. Duncan was ascertained to be
at least 500 votes, still he was beaten by a
majority of one hundred and fifty, to bring
about which result six hundred and fifty
illegal votes must have been cast.—To
prove still more conclusively, that foul,
iniquitous, and fraudulent means were ad-
opted to secure the defeat of Dr. Duncan and
the other Democratic candidates. There is
one other fact presented, that of the election
of Mr. Duncan in the same district two
years afterwards by a majority of ten hun-
dred and fourteen votes. If the first elec-
tion had been conducted perfectly fairly
there must have been a change of about
1100 votes. That such had taken place is
incredible; The voice of the people of
this Hamilton Congressional district was
stifled by the number of fraudulent votes,
in the preceding election while in the last
election it was permitted to speak out in
tones distinct, audible and free. Allusion
is also made in this speech to the Glen-
worth frauds, which were, if possible, more
startling and extensive than those com-
mitted in Ohio, but these have already been ex-
posed by the democratic press and it is now
sufficient to pass them by (as is done in Dr.
Duncan's speech) without comment. Those
who procured their elections by such frauds
upon the ballot box, and those who retained
seats in Congress with a knowledge that
their elections were procured in despite of
and in opposition to the people's will, are
denounced as traitors and encouragers
and abettors of the perjuries by which they
were elected. These men, among whom are
Naylor of Pennsylvania, Edward Curtis of
New York, Moses Grinnell, Ogden Hoff-
man, and James Monroe of New York, and
N. G. Pendleton of Ohio, stand in the un-
enviable position of having, upon their ac-
cession to a seat in Congress, sworn solemn-
ly to support the constitution, and still ei-
ther knowing that their elections were se-
cured by an infamous violation of that in-
strument and the fundamental principle of
republican government, or being guilty of a
consummate stupidity, which rendered them
insensible to or caused to forget the actings
a-doing, with which they were surrounded,
and of which each one of them might truly
say in the language of the latin poet
"quorum pars magna fui."

Dr. Duncan also enumerates in his speech
some of the misrepresentations falsehoods and
hypocritical promises, which were re-
peated and reiterated during the presidential
canvass of 1840, with an air of confidence
and a tone of pretended sincerity throughout
the whole land by an army of speakers, al-
most as numerous as the locusts which in-
fested Egypt of old.

He also shows how far time has ver-
ified the promises then made. The people
were assured that the administration of
Mr. Van Buren was extravagant beyond
endurance. This assurance was heralded
from every rostrum in the country, in dog-
gerel rhyme, sophisticated arguments, and
vulgar anecdotes, and on emblazoned ban-
ners, concomitant with which was always
the bold assertion and ardent promise that
this extravagance should be reformed, and
the expenditures of the government re-
trenched, if Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler
were elected. Too many and too for-
cible means of impressing this promise on
the minds of the people were adopted; for
them to be now forgotten, and every one
must remember that Gen. Harrison and
Mr. Tyler were elected under pledges and
promises voluntarily made by their adver-
saries on the stump, that if elected, they
would retrench and reform. Who does not
recollect hearing this promise made? who
does not remember hearing it sung forth in
the midst of hard cider orgies in doggerel
rhyme? Who does not remember seeing it
written in conspicuous characters on ban-

ners, held up to the gaze of a starving world?
Well, the people with their justfulness, pecu-
liar to no less integrity, confided in this
promise, and elected Gen. Harrison Presi-
dent and Mr. Tyler Vice President, and a
whig Congress. This promise has not been
fulfilled—although the people did all they
were asked to do, the whig party have sig-
nally failed to do, what they vauntingly
boasted and promised they would do. So
far from retrenching and reforming the
whig party have increased the expenditures
of the government. That administration
which the people were told would retrench
and reform, have expended only ten mil-
lions less in two years, than Martin Van Bu-
ren's did in four.—Then the whig party in
reference to this matter told the people a
falsehood in order to secure the election of
their candidates.

Every body will remember too that the
whigs promised in 1840, that if the people
would elect Gen. Harrison, they would give
to the country a sound and plentiful cur-
rency. Has this been done? every honest
man will respond in the negative. Then
with reference to this matter the whig par-
ty told the people another falsehood in
1840.

Every body will remember that in 1840
the increase of treasury notes was denoun-
ced by the whig party as unconstitutional,
and the people were promised that if they
would elect "Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"
no more treasury notes should be issued.
The people did elect the whig candidates
and they have increased the issues of trea-
sury notes. With reference to this matter
the whig party told a third falsehood to
the people in 1840.

The cry was rung in 1840 throughout
the land, that by the operation of the In-
dependent Treasury, an union of the purse
and sword in the hands of the president was
produced, and too much control over the
public money was given to him, and if the
people would elect Gen. Harrison and Mr.
Tyler, the public money should be placed
beyond the control and reach of the Presi-
dent and his Officers. Well, the people
confiding in this promise did elect General
Harrison and Mr. Tyler, and the whig ad-
ministration was hardly adjusted in its seat
of authority, before the Independent Treas-
ury was repealed, without the enactment
of a law in lieu of it, and thereby the re-
venue was placed absolutely and directly
under the control of the President and the
Secretary of his appointment. In this mat-
ter then the whig party told the people they
would do what they have not done, and
thereby perpetrated a fourth falsehood.

The administrations of Gen. Jackson &
Van Buren were charged, in long, loud,
and frequent denunciations by the whig
party in 1840 with having proscribed, and
turned out of office men for mere opinion's
sake, and the people were told, if they
would elect Gen. Harrison and John Tyler,
that the only test in the selection of indi-
viduals to fill the various offices of the
government should be "is he honest, is he
capable," and not is he a democrat or a whig.
The people credited this tale and elected
Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, and this
administration has turned out more
officers and proscribed more men on ac-
count of their political sentiments than all
the other administrations from the day that
Gen. Washington was inaugurated down
to the day on which Van Buren left the
presidential chair. In this matter the
whigs in 1840 told falsehood No. 5.

The assertion was boldly made in 1840
by a thousand tongues of a thousand whig
orators, that the president's mansion had
been decorated and furnished in a style of
princely grandeur, and oriental splendor
by Mr. Van Buren, out of the people's mo-
ney—that Mr. Van Buren supped his soup
from golden spoons, rested his feet on
tabourets, and his person on velvet covered
cushions—while in truth, the White House
was not furnished in so fine or so costly a
style, as every man, of intelligence and
national pride, who knows the extent and
greatness of his country, and can appre-
ciate the importance of preserving the dig-
nity of our government in the eyes of its
citizens and of foreigners, would desire.
Ogle's speeches were disseminated through-
out the country and read as proof strong
as holy writ, of the extravagance of the
furniture and decorations of the President's
house. One of the first acts of the whig
party, (which the people were told would
reform this extravagance) was to vote six
thousand dollars to increase the very ex-
travagance which they had promised to
curtail. In this matter by the whig party,
the people were LIED to, deceived and mis-
led.

One of the whig banners, which was held
up before the people in 1840, was shewn
by Dr. Duncan during the delivery of his
speech. On it were inscribed the words in
letters bright and glaring enough to have
contained sense and truth, "Six and a fourth
cents sheep's pluck to the laborer under
Van Buren.—Two dollars a day and good
Roast Beef under Harrison." Here was a
promise made, and urged with so much
force, as to be painted on a banner, and
raised in the sun light of heaven, to be
looked upon of all men, as though the
sight of it, like Moses' brazen serpent might
have some sanative effect. Need we ask
any labourer who reads this paper if his
wages have been increased? If he has
had more or better beef, since confiding in
these promises, the people elected Harrison
and Tyler. Every man knows, that nei-
ther his diet or his wages have been im-
proved by the accession of these men to of-
fice. Then are we not authorised to say
that in this matter the whigs perpetrated
still another falsehood?

Other of the misrepresentations and
falsehoods of the whig party are exposed
by Dr. Duncan, but we are admonished
that we have already occupied too much
of our space, and will ask the reader to
obtain the speech, if he can, and read it—
it is too long for publication in our paper.
He will find it worth his perusal. We
have endeavored to afford our readers the
substance of a part of the speech in our
own language and style.

The speech is accompanied with the pic-
ture of "that same old coon," and the pic-
ture being a physician, has dissected it, and
the following extract by the assistance of
the picture, represents the result of his
post mortem examination:

"I have carefully examined the internal
viscera of this beast of whig pagan adora-
tion."

[Here Mr. D. held up a beautiful paint-
ing of a coon, with the entire internal vis-
cera exposed and each organ and part col-
ored to life.]

[Said Mr. D.] this animal to contain
within the cavity of its abdomen, all the lead-
ing principles of the federal party. The
measures which have ever distinguished
them as a party, and the names they have
assumed at different times for political ef-
fect. The characters, initials and hierog-
lyphics, demonstrating modern whig prin-
ciples, measures, and names, are Greek; from
which it would appear that this same old
coon lived in the days of the Grecian repub-
lics, three thousand years ago. I have
dissected and translated the Greek charac-
ters, and have supplied their place with the
English translation; and when thus trans-
lated, the following result appears, viz: In the heart of this coon—which may
not only be regarded to some extent the seat
of life, but also the seat of good and evil
passions.—I say in the heart of this coon are
found the secret principles of the whig party
expressed in the word "tory," plainly and
distinctly written. On the right lobe of the
lungs is written "national bank," and on
the left, "old federalism"—all within the
cavity of the thorax. Below the diaphragm,
and within the cavity of the abdomen, we
find the balance of the whig principles,
measures, and names, distinctly marked,
beginning with the pancreas, & descending
through the whole line of the abdominal
contents. To save the time of anatomical
demonstration, I will merely name, at pre-
sent, the whig principles and names as I find
them disclosed in the bowels of this beast;
and, for the benefit of all my readers, I will
procure a cut, to accompany my speech in
pamphlet form, which will give them an
ocular demonstration of whig principles,
which it has so long been the effort of the
party to conceal from the "public eye." But
to progress on one organ is marked "Hart-
ford convention;" on another, "protective
tariff;" on another, "assumption of the State
debts;" on another, "distribution of the pro-
ceeds of the public lands;" on another,
"the rich and well-born should govern;" on
another, "let the government take care of the
rich, & the rich will take care of the poor,"

So much for whig principles. Now for
the different names which the party have
assumed for the purpose of political effect
and political deception. Here they are to
be found in the bowels of this same old coon:
—federal party, anti-war party bank party,
Adams party, Clay party, national republi-
can party, atomasonic party, log-cabin party,
hard-cider party, Tippecanoe party corn-
dodger party, abolition party, and, in the
tail-end of this coon, we find the last name
—whig party.—tory at heart, and whig in
the tail!

I have examined the brain of this animal
with great care, but I can find neither char-
acters nor hieroglyphics, ancient or modern,
which can guide me to any conclusion other
than that, like most of those who make it an
object of adoration, it (the brain) is of small
quantity and of poor quality."

In the conclusion of this article allow us
to ask, how any man can be willing to con-
fide the interests of the country to the
guardianship of a party, who have com-
mitted frauds upon the ballot box, and told
falsehoods to the people for the purpose of
acquiring power as the whig party is shewn
in this speech to have done.

**SOME REASONS WHY HENRY
CLAY SHOULD NOT BE PRE-
SIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES.**

Because he abandoned the Democratic
party and joined the Federalists, in the hope
of more speedily reaching the top round of
his ambition.

Because, in 1824, when a candidate for
the Presidency, he sold himself and his in-
fluence to John Q. Adams, in exchange
for Secretary of State, and by bargain and
sale, defeated the election of Andrew Jack-
son.

Because, he has been the fast friend of
a United States Bank, and defended its enor-
mities whilst its corruptions stunk rank in
the nostrils of all honest men.

Because, in his course upon the Tariff
question he has exhibited the time-serving
disposition of a weathercock—shifting his
position from north to south as the faintest
breath of popular prejudice might direct.

Because, in 1827-8, he claimed to be the
father of the American system, which dic-
tated and produced a Tariff which he has
lately acknowledged (in his Georgia letter), to be
"discreditably to the American legisla-
tion."

Because, he was the warm advocate of
the infamous Bankrupt law, and voted a-
gainst its repeal, although otherwise in-
structed by the Legislation of Kentucky.

Because, whilst making a general and
indiscriminate war upon all other acts of
President Tyler's administration, he eulo-
gized the interference of Government troops
in crushing the efforts of the down-trodden
citizens of Rhode Island, when attempting
to form themselves a republican govern-
ment such as the national constitution guar-
anteed.

Because, to gratify his mad hostility to
the conservative power of the constitution
which enables the President to arrest im-
pudent legislation, he has made war upon
an instrument framed by the wisdom of our
forefathers and consecrated by the blessings
it has secured to a free people for half a
century.

Because, whilst the national treasury is
empty, he is in favor of distributing the
proceeds of the public lands among the
States, and collecting additional taxes from
the community.

And lastly, because experience has taught

us that when the bankers, blacklegs, bro-
kers, speculators, and monopolists of the
country unite in favor of a candidate, it
should be a signal for all honest men to con-
centrate their energies and put forth their
best efforts against him.—Plebian.

ANOTHER BANK.

The Phoenix Bank of Columbus has gone
by the board. The circulation is said to be
small, though little can be said with cer-
tainty, in relation to it, as no exhibit or
explanation has yet been published. The
Augusta banks, it is said, will lose some-
what about \$260,000; how much the pub-
lic generally will lose, we cannot say. Now
this is one of that kind of institutions which
our Whig friends are continually trying to
persuade themselves and the people are
such blessings to the community, so neces-
sary to trade. This was a stock bank, es-
tablished by Tom, Dick and Harry, alto-
gether for the benefit of the public, to give
them a sound currency, to enable them to
carry on trade; without it, of course there
could be no trade. Oh! what disinterested
men these Tom, Dick and Harry are!—
how much they do love the dear people!—
what a blessing they are to any commu-
nity in which they live! To be sure,
some couple of dozen will probably be ru-
ined, and some thousands will be complet-
ely astonished to find that they have less
money in their pockets than they thought
they had, and for aught we know, some
few may have made their fortune by this
break down. But that is their misfortune,
rather than their fault. Like the blowing
up of a steamboat, no body is to blame, and
the dear good-natured people, who have
been scalded and skinned by the explosion,
will be easily induced to elect other men
who will build up another bank upon the ru-
ins of the former, for the bare satisfaction
of they or their children being scalded and
skinned again some ten years hence, if the
new bank should last so long. Thus we go.
A burnt child dreads the fire, but a g-own
man, who pretends to believe that he is
possessed of intelligence and common sense,
and experience, will bear scalding every
seven years. And to hear these people, all
the time, talking of "sound currency,"
one would be disposed to give them credit
for being "Great Financiers."

But to be serious, we are firmly convin-
ced, that God Almighty, in his wisdom and
his providence, has never permitted man to
inflict a greater curse upon the earth than
that of the paper money system, with one
exception only, and that is intemperance.
What the latter is to the physical body, the
former is to the body politic. It deadens
the noble qualities of our nature, and over-
stimulates the base, gradually obliterates
the broad line that divides right from wrong,
and makes the reasoning and moral facul-
ties the slave of the passions—it induces
extravagance, pride and immorality—fost-
ers cunning and brings forth fraud, and,
where it puts a full purse into the pocket
of one man, it puts ragged coats upon the
backs of a hundred. What is the bank
paper system, but a species of gambling?—
worse, because it is more hypocritical, more
plausible, and more extensively ruinous,
than that of the Faro Bank; for one family
that is impoverished and demoralized by a
Faro Bank, ten fall victims to the paper
bank system,—yet legislative penalties are
held out against the former, while legisla-
tive and public sentiment countenance and
encourage the latter. Such is human wis-
dom and human consistency!

Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Charleston Courier, March 19.

**MR. CALHOUN'S ACCEPTANCE OF
THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF
STATE.**

We are gratified to announce to our read-
ers that Mr. Calhoun has accepted the office
of Secretary of State, to which he was
nominated by President Tyler, with imme-
diate and unanimous confirmation by the
Senate. In accepting this office, at the pre-
sent juncture, and under existing circum-
stances, Mr. Calhoun cannot but be regarded
as having sacrificed much for the good and
at the call of his country; and the patri-
otic act will be doubtless universally ap-
preciated. He is eminently qualified for
the administration of the State Department,
and it is especially cause of congratula-
tion that he should be placed at its head,
when the adjustment of the delicate ques-
tions of Texas and the Oregon demand all
the wisdom and prudence of the most gift-
ed statesmanship.

The following is an extract from a letter
received in this city yesterday afternoon,
announcing the foreign intelligence:—

"PENLETON, March 15.

"I was with Mr. Calhoun to-day. The
mail came freighted with letters from his
friends urging his acceptance. You will
be gratified to learn that he could not resist
"this call of his country upon his patriot-
ism," and that as early as practicable he
will pass through the old city, on his way
to Washington. Texas and Oregon will
be the absorbing questions for his great
mind, and depend upon it his wisdom, firm-
ness and moderation will secure both to this
Union."

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT REPEALED.—A
bill has passed the U. S. House of Repre-
sentatives repealing the act distributing the
proceeds of the public lands among the
several States. This is another indication
that the Democratic majority are deter-
mined to carry out in good faith the principles
promulgated by the Baltimore Convention
of 1840.—Chambers Herald.

LATE FROM OREGON.—The Natchez
Free Trader has some late information di-
rect from Oregon.

It says, Mr. James Steen, a young gen-
tleman raised in this place, who a little more
than two years ago went out to Oregon, re-
turned on Friday last to our city on a visit to
his relations and friends here, brings us
some interesting news from this land of
promise. He states that the difficulties at-
tending a trip to Oregon are greatly mag-
nified in the eyes of many—that the road

is generally good, and that thirty or forty
persons can always pass through the coun-
tries of any of the Indian tribes on the route
—that with the exception of two or three
predatory bands, they are generally friendly
and disposed to barter and trade with trav-
elers. He states that the Oregon Indians
are friendly and well disposed towards emi-
grants from the United States, and gener-
ally anxious for us to establish a government
in the Territory. The country he repre-
sents as one of the loveliest that eye of man
ever dwelt upon, needing nothing, but the
hand of civilization, and the benign influ-
ence of our equal laws to render it second
to none on the continent in point of produc-
tiveness and agricultural prosperity. The
country is rapidly progressing in popula-
tion from the U. States as well as from
England, from the latter however, much
more rapidly than from the former, as the
English emigrants come in by ship loads,
sent out no doubt through the influence, if
not by the direct agency of the British gov-
ernment, in order to strengthen her claim
by right of colonization. For those who
wish to be the pioneers of civilization and
assist in making the wilderness to smile and
blossom as the rose, this country offers in-
ducements unequalled by any on the Globe.
There can be no doubt that our government
will ere long assert her right to this coun-
try and establish it into a Territory, when
life and property will be as secure as in
any one of the new States or Territories
now in the Union. Mr. Steen, though
not twenty five years of age, has been quite
an adventurer. He served in the
campaign and assisted in achieving Texian
independence when only a boy, and two or
three times since when that country was
threatened with savage or foreign invasion,
he has left his house and joined her stan-
dard; and now he is found in the wilds of
Oregon, where he says, he expects to
fight for her soil if the claims of Britain
are ever pressed so far as to produce that
result. He will leave here in a short time
on his return by way of St. Louis, where
he expects to join a company that will set
out for Oregon about the 1st of May.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—The St. Louis
Organ states that this dreadful disease is
prevalent in the neighborhood of that city,
and that, some cases have occurred in that
city.—The first symptoms are a sudden in-
flammation of the face, throat and breast,
and the progress of the inflammation and fever,
if unchecked, are rapid and fatal.

DUEL.—On Saturday morning last, at 11
o'clock, a duel took place between Messrs.
John Cunningham and Samuel McGowen
near the corporate limits of Hamburg. The
weapons were yagers—distance thirty paces.
McGowen was flesh-wounded in the head,
Cunningham received no injury. Only one
round was fired, when the affair terminated.
The parties are residents of Abbeville C. H.
S. C.—Hamburg Journal.

**A COMPLIMENT TO THE DEMOC-
RACY.**

The editor of the Petersburg Va. Intel-
ligencer, a federal paper, pays the following
compliment to the Democratic party:—
"Politically speaking, we don't believe
there is a locofoco in the land who would
give up his principles, even if by so doing
he could sow rusty nails and reap doubt-
ful gains."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Boston Atlas (whig) of Friday last
publishes returns for governor in 107 towns,
which give the following aggregates, Steele
(democrat) 14,621
Whig, conservative, abolition, &c 14,293
Showing a democratic gain of 328 over
towns last year was, for—
Hubbard (democrat) 13,049
For all others 13,300
Showing that the vote has increased
2,565 in the 107 towns since last year, and
that the democratic party has gained 579 in
them this year, compared with the vote of
last year.

A slip from the New Hampshire Patriot,
which we have received to-night, gives re-
turns from 138 towns for governor, (not ad-
ded up, and we have not time to-night to
add them), and 140 towns for representa-
tives. The democrats have elected 110,
and the whigs and all others 57 representa-
tives in the 140 towns.

We take the following from the Dover,
(N. H.) Gazette, dated the 16th inst.:

THE ELECTION.

The returns of the recent election in this
State, so far as received at the time of our
going to press, are published below. We
have heard from but few towns, on account
of the extremely bad travelling; but in
all this section of the State they show a
decided DEMOCRATIC GAIN over last
year, when our candidate was elected by
1,500 majority. If the rest of the State
goes as old Stafford has done, STEELE'S
majority for governor cannot fall short of
two or three thousand, and perhaps may
reach SIX THOUSAND. The result ex-
ceeds our most sanguine expectations—it is
truly glorious—and may well be rejoiced
over as an evidence of the indomitable per-
severance and unchangeable character of
the Granite State democracy.

Although false statements and slander
have as usual been brought to bear against
Mr. Steele, he has gone through the battle
and come out unscathed, with a large ma-
jority in his favor. We shall also have a
democratic senate, democratic house, and
democratic council.

We found time, while our compositors
were setting up the above, to add up the
138 towns for governor, contained in the slip
of the New Hampshire Patriot, (not Hill's),
and the result is as follows:

Democratic candidate,	10,437
Whig	11,501
Abolition	4,283
Conservative	1,525
Scattering,	222
Democratic majority over the whig can- didate, 6,936; and over all, 1,906.	

From the New York Plebeian.
Some Western gentlemen (oh color, it is presumed,) has composed the following song, which we think puts our country in the shade completely. At the great Democratic Jubilee to be celebrated on the 15th, we beg to ask our Whig friends how they would like to hear it sung, the chorus—"get out de way, ole Kentucky!"—"You're too late to come de suckey!"—"to be halloed out at the top of the lungs of about five thousand sturdy Democrats, mid the laughter of about as many beautiful Democratic ladies. Every Democrat must learn this by heart that they may join in the chorus.

TUNE—"Ole Dan Tucker"
The clouds hab gone and skies come bright,
An' de people 'gin to see de light,
An' day sing up loud as dey push along,
To a good old tune dis bran new song,
Get out de way ole Kentucky!
You're too late to come de suckey—
Oder de telligent community—you're a leetle too late for dat ere game!

De day is in a fine predicament
Dem Lokis is, for President,
De day is in a fine predicament
De day is in a fine predicament,
An' every one day can run faster—
dan dat old spavined nag what de coons is gwine for to put on de track for de forty lebelthime, so—
Get out de way, &c.

Dare de wagon hos oh Pennsylvania,
De Dutchman tink him best of any,
An' if dey 'clude to mount his back,
To run de Presidential track—
den chaw! how de rider will crack de whip and sing.
Get out de way, &c.

Oh, den dey've got a mighty hos—
Some want to put him on de course—
De man what killed ole red Tuccumseh,
And den 'twill be, with a rumsey dumpsey,
Get out de way, &c.

An' den dare's Cass who's up to snuff,
I guess he gib de British 'nough!
He'll win de race like a young greyhound,
An' you'll hear him snort at every bound,
Get out de way, &c.

"Now, uncle Pete, as you is from the Souf, an' I se consider'ly out of bief, spose you lemonade on a varse 'bout de Soufren hos."

"A varse 'bout de Soufren hos?"
"Yes s-s, a varse 'bout de Soufren hos."
"Berry well here's um,"

Oh, den dere's de Soufren hos, Calhoun,
Who eat every day some fifteen coon,
To lick Kentucky, dat hos is able,
An' neber take he hind foot out de stable.
So get out de way, &c.

"He-ah! he-ah! Hear him, nigga! Eat every day some fifteen coon! Best to suck all dat! Guess he got some fun in de mouf, any way."

"Neber mind dat—eat fifteen coon—every day you say, uncle Pete?"

"Ebery day."
"Well—well—I se accommodate, secin its you. Now stand back, coon! I hab perfectly 'cover myself, an' dis exhibition will be close by dis nigger, indiwido!ly; come, den."

An' dere is Matty, good as new,
He'll hug de ground, an' he'll pull 'em through;
He'll beat all de hoss de coon can bring,
An' you'll hear when he start, de people sing,
Get out de way, &c.

De people's favorite, Harry Clay!
Ki! de Lokies beat him any day;
His track hab got most debblish mucky,
He's a used up hos, dat old Kentucky,

"Oh, gorry-a mighty! He run just 'bout as well as bow-legged Sam Jousing, de 'Mill boy ob de slashes!' he-ah, he-ah, can't come dat ober dis people, no how, so put in de tamarine, dere nigger."

Get out de way,
—gib us de bass, uncle Pete."
Get out de way, dere,
—all togadder now."

Get out de way, ole Kentucky,
You're too ole to come de suckey.

Ladies an' gmfren: dis exhibition is close for a time. Whenever de coons come anoder song in de public print, dis nigger will be ready to come anoder song back again."

It is said that Captain Stockton has settled 10,000 dollars upon Mrs. Gilmer, the widow of the late lamented Secretary of the Navy. It is also stated that he has adopted two sons of Com. Kennon, another of the unfortunate victims of the recent explosion. Captain Stockton is represented to be worth 500,000 dollars. Mr. Gilmer left five children; he was not wealthy, and the aid which Capt. S. has so liberally advanced is as necessary as it is benevolent.
Col. Enquirer.

CLAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—This travelling demagogue, with his associates Rear and Moseley, at a meeting in New Orleans, just before the election in which his party sustained so signal a defeat, put forth the following broad game to his song-singing rowdies around him:
"You call for a speech from me, my fellow-citizens; it is not proper that I should make a speech and I will not make a speech. But this I may say to you: you are engaged in a good cause, an honest cause, a glorious cause, the principles which you are advocating tend to the advancement of the prosperity of the republic; and I will tell you that from all quarters—from the farthest corners of Maine to the remotest points of Louisiana—the signs of the times are propitious and not a speck obscures the horizon. Go on, then! Go ahead!"

Such are the bragging propensities of this man, who disgracing his country, by travelling through it begging for votes.

The reasons of the noble hearted democracy of New Orleans, was killing in the extreme. Let him go home and look after Kentucky.
Ohio Statesman.

From the N.Y. Evening Post.
A CHAPTER ON MOLASSES.—Whoever has visited a cane plantation, and seen the process of draining the sugar before it can be carried to market, will not be surprised when he is told that, on the large sugar estates in West Indies, the planters will often have more molasses than they know how to dispose of. That part of the boiled juice of the cane stalk which will not form into grains of sugar, flows into sluices which carry it into large vats provided for its reception. When the markets are dull, or the harvest abundant, the molasses in the vats rises to an overflowed, an inundation, and the workmen are in danger of being smothered like flies in a crum pot, with the abundance of their own sweets.

At these times, whoever comes to take away the molasses is looked upon as a benefactor to the sugar planter, and is welcome to carry off as much as he pleases, without making any compensation. Nay, like a guest in some hospitable families, the more liberally he helps himself the more cordially he is welcome. The courteous Spanish overseer invites you to dip up the dark fluid without stint, and when you have finished, lifts his cap with a *muchas gracias, caballero*, thanking you well-sounding Castilian for relieving him of the luscious nuisance, and hopes you may live a thousand years, and that when you take in another cargo, you will not forget his plantation.

The commodity thus cheaply obtained, is of almost universal consumption in this country, where, for a long time, it has formed an article of sustenance. Long ago, when our settlement were a narrow bordered along the Atlantic, the key of molasses was as much a part of the sea stores of our hardy coasters, our fishermen and hunters of the whale, as the barrel of pork. The people of the United States, at the present time consume more molasses beyond all comparison than the inhabitants of any other country.

It is worth while to shut out this commodity which we often get for nothing, and always for next to nothing, in order that a few hundred sugar planters in Louisiana, may be paid a high price for their molasses. The question seems an absurd one. We might as well, our readers will say, ask whether it would be good policy to roof over our streets and create an artificial darkness, in order to encourage the American manufacturers of sperm candles, the oil men and the gas companies. Yet we have done almost as much as this. We have created an artificial dearth of molasses to enrich the American producers.

A mercantile correspondent, who takes the signature of "Free Trade," and whose statements we have taken pains to verify, sends us the following:

"Last year, molasses could be had in Havana and Matanzas for nothing in any quantity, if the casks were furnished in which to put the molasses. The duty on molasses is four and a half mills a pound, or a fraction over five cents a gallon. Now, if molasses cost nothing in Cuba last spring, and the duty in the United States was, and is, five cents a gallon, how much is this advantage? We think it would puzzle any man to tell, at any rate, it is high enough to satisfy any tariff man."

"This year it is not quite so bad, for by the last accounts from Cuba, the price of molasses, without the cask was within a fraction of four cents a gallon, and the duty here, being in round numbers five cents a gallon, it follows that the duty is only one hundred and twenty-five per cent, ad valorem. There are no articles of the first necessity taxed higher than molasses and salt, and the farmers have to pay the great bulk of this tax."

All that is required when the molasses is allowed to be taken gratuitously, is that the planter shall be paid for the casks in which it is put up. These casks are made in the United States, and give employment to our coopers.

It is true, as our correspondent says, that this molasses tax is principally paid by the agricultural population. It is a tax also extorted from the poor. Molasses is the poor man's substitute for sugar, and obtained as it may be from abroad, at scarcely any other cost than the employment of our shipping, it seems to us almost as much a sin to tax it as to tax the air and light.

A SUPPOSED EXPLANATION OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE "PEACE MAKER" ON BOARD OF THE PRINCESTON.

Messrs. Editors.—As the public mind has been much shocked, at the late melancholy accident on board the Princeton; and as curiosity has been awakened, as to the cause of the accident; I offer, for the consideration of the public, the following explanation, which appears to me, to give a rational solution of the question. It has been stated, that this gun was made of "mal-leable" or "wrought" iron; that by an ingenious and laborious process of welding, a number of bars of such iron, were combined, so as to form the body of the gun.

Now, Sirs, my solution is, that the excessive shocks given to this iron by the repeated firings, weakened the direct cohesion between the particles of the metal; and as every shock produced a certain amount of tension upon that portion of the gun which enclosed the charge, the gun became weaker, by every discharge, until its strength proved insufficient to resist the strain, produced by the last discharge, when it parted! In confirmation of this opinion, and by way of explaining the dangerous nature of guns made of such iron, I will illustrate it by the result of a number of partial experiments, made by a distinguished engineer in England, (Thomas Hallford,) prior to the construction of the Suspension Bridge, over the river Mersey. He instituted an extensive series of experiments on wrought iron bars and wire; all of which went to prove the extension, and consequent weakening

of the iron, by the successive strains upon it by weight, until its strength became less than was sufficient to sustain the weight, when it parted.

I will instance one. "A bolt of Welsh iron, 12 feet 6 inches long 2 inches in diameter, required a strain of 82 tons 15 cwt. to tear it asunder; when subject to a strain of 82 tons, it stretched 3 inches, and was reduced to 1 15-16 inches in diameter. When the strain was increased to 74 tons 15 cwt. it had stretched 6 inches and was reduced 1-8 of an inch, gradually, in the diameter; with 82 tons it had stretched 14 inches, with 82 tons 15 cwt. the bolt broke, after it had stretched during the whole process 18 1/2 inches, and measured at the place of rupture but 1 5-7 inches in diameter." (See "Barlow on strength of material," page 373.)

Now, Sirs, the only material difference between the two cases is, that, one case, the strain was produced by weights, in the other, by the expansive force of inflamed powder; the iron, in one case, being a single bar, in the other, a combination of bars.

This opinion seems to give confirmation, from the statements made, as to the specific gravity of the fragments of the gun after the explosion. It appears from experiment on some of them, that they were found to be lighter than the standard weight, and the maker has been abused for using bad metal. May not the extension, consequent upon successive strains, explain the discrepancy? May it not account for the gun's not exploding when new, and first tested with a larger charge! And yet, yielding to more feeble strain, in a later period? Cast iron possesses little or no ductility or malleability, and in consequence, will generally burst, in the first testing of them, or not at all! They are therefore more safer weapons in action; and I am disposed to think, they cannot be superseded by the wrought iron, without a material improvement is made in the mode of construction.

A. HERBERT, C. E.
and Superintendent Military Academy.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business and opened a shop on the south side of public square, two doors west of T. & W. Dothard's Grocery, where he intends to keep on hand Furniture of every description, made in the most neat and durable style. Orders for any description of work will be strictly attended to. All kinds of repairing promptly done, on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
N. B. Any quantity of good Cherry tree lumber, scantling and plank, will be purchased and paid for in good furniture. An Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if application be made soon. One between the ages of 12 & 15 would be preferred, and to such an one an opportunity will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business. J. H. C.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 31st day of March, 1844, if not taken out before the 1st day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Althaus, James	Litten, Miles O
Andrews, Rev. D. W	Lively, Mrs. Elizabeth
Arnold, Albert	Locke, Franklin
Baxter, Levi	McAfee, A. B
Bennet, Geo. W.	McBee, Jesse or
Bonham, Early	McDon, James W 2
Bonds, Andrew B.	McElroy, Elijah
Booker, William	McGehee, Wm
Boyd, James	Maldred, John
do. Wm. D.	do. John J
Brown, Wm. M.	Marker, Nathl M.
Burks, Chesley	Manable, White R.
Burry, Richard	Mathias W
Cannon, William	McLeary, Haywood
Chandler, Emory	Morrison Wm. P. 2
do. William D.	do. Moore, Jas A
Claborn, D. D.	Murphy, Jerry
Clark, Jun.	Nelson, Barzilla
Clerk of the Cir. Ct.	Nesbitt, Thos G
Cleveland, James	Nolen, Mrs Rebecca
Cobb, Sam'l P.	do. Norris A. G.
Coker, Dennis & Clat-Parks, Nathl	born
Coloin, M.	Patte, John F.
Colins, Bud	Payne John U
Cook, James P.	Porter Wm
Crown, James	Post Martin
Cochran & Estill	Powers Jos.
Davis, George B.	Raney, J.
do. John N.	do. Jas M
Denson, Cally	Renfro, Bart. 2
Dickinson, Anthony	Rice, Sam'l F.
Dowdle, R. T.	Rice & Smith
Dryle, John	Richey Wm
Dunn, Barna	do. Wm. M. 2
do. Harris	Robbins, Jas.
do. John	Robinson Adam
do. Silas	Roland, Marcus
Fleming, George	Scott, Wm. 2
Ginens, Wm. T.	Sheppard, Mrs. E.
Glover, James	Simmons, Elton
Green, Alonzo	do. Eliska
do. Richard N.	do. Wm.
Grigg, Nathan	Small, Matthew
Grimes, Sterling	Smith, A. R
Halsell, Electus	Spaulding, John A
Harris, James H.	Stormont, miss Jane
Hardman, Uriah	Stubbett, C.
Haskett, Rev. D C	Swimner, Jno
Hatchett A	Swift J C
Hays, John G	2 Tankless Fountain
Hazze, James	Tatum, Jno W
Hogge, Mrs. E.	Taylor, Abs
Hufford, Wm. C.	do. Isaac
Hughes, Jn.	do. James
Hunley, Jefferson	Thomas, Mrs. Jane
Johnson, Collier	Turnipseed, m B
do. Sam'l	Veatch Jesse
Jones John	Vincent Jesse
do. Lewis D.	Wade, Arch P
Kelly, Mrs Mary	Walker, Thos. A 3
do. Willis	White Aron 2
Kennedy, W J	Wood Wm H
King, O P	Woodruff, Willis
Lane, John	Yeatman Sam'l
Lewis, Jas L	Young P L
Little Hiram	do. J N

GEORGE HOKE P. M.

The State of Alabama.
To the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County.

THE petition of Phebe Green, who is widow of Burwell Green, late of said county, deceased, sheweth, that: the said Burwell Green was in his life time, during his intermarriage with your Petitioner, and at the time of his death, seized and possessed in fee simple of the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the County of St. Clair and known as the east half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-two, of township thirteen and Range three east in the Huntsville Land District—also the north west quarter of the same Section township and Range, in all which your petitioner is entitled to dower. Your petitioner shows to your honor, that Burwell Green, junior is the Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Burwell Green, deceased, and that he is also one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, deceased.—That Archelaus Walker, in right of his wife Margaret Walker, (formerly Margaret Green) Jeremiah Gibson in right of his wife Elizabeth Gibson, (formerly Elizabeth Green,) Jane Cadwell, widow of the late William Cadwell, (formerly Jane Green,) and John O. Green and William Green and Lewis T. Green, and Garland Harwick, in right of his wife Lucy T. Harwick, (formerly Lucy T. Green) are the heirs of law of said Burwell Green, deceased, and are all of full age—and that Curtis G. Deason and William Whisenant are in possession of said described lands, who are also of full age: wherefore your petitioner prays that her dower in said described lands may be allotted to her.

PHEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, decd.

Notice.
To Burwell Green, Jr. Administrator of the estate of Burwell Green, late of the County of St. Clair deceased, and to him as one of the heirs of said Burwell Green, decd. and to Archelaus Walker, John O. Green, Jeremiah Gibson, Jane Cadwell, William Green, Lewis T. Green and Garland Harwick, being the other heirs of said Burwell Green, decd. and to Curtis G. Deason and William Whisenant who are in possession of the lands described in the foregoing petition.

You will each and every of you take notice, that on the first Monday in April next, at a special Term of the County Court of St. Clair County, I will file with the Judge of said court, the Petition of which the annexed is a copy, praying that said Burwell Green, deceased in the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, in township thirteen of Range three east in the Huntsville Land District; also the north west quarter of the same section township and range, lying and situate in said county, when and where you and each and every of you are required hereby to appear and contest the same if you think proper.

PHEBE GREEN,
Widow of Burwell Green, decd.
Ashville, St. Clair co. Ala.
7th March, 1844.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, I will sell at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 1st of April next, at public auction for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest vested in me as Assignee in Bankruptcy, in and to a large amount of real and personal property conveyed by Edward Herndon to Jesse G. Cobb, as Trustee, by deeds of trust executed on the 20th and 21st of April, 1840, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county court of Benton county. The real estate consists of the south half of section 21, township 14, range 8 east, 3 1-2 acres of land adjacent to Alexandria, and Lots Nos. 43, 46, 83, 45, 71, 116 & 117 in the town of Jacksonville. The personal property consists of the following negro slaves: Lewis, Talbot, Beckey, Willis, Charles and Milton; also a carriage and two horses, one Durham bull, one piano, five beds, bedsteads and furniture—two carpets, one secretary, two bureaus, seven tables—nine chairs, one wardrobe and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, at the same time and place, all my interest as Assignee in bankruptcy in and to the following tract of land surrendered by Edward L. Givens to wit the north east 1/4 of section fourteen, township fourteen, range seven east in the Coosa land district, on which is a fine grist and saw mill—also all my interest as Assignee as aforesaid in the following real and personal estate, conveyed by said Givens to Augustus Yoe, to secure William T. Givens, by deed bearing date November 20, 1839, to wit: Lots No's 38 and 39 in Alexandria—one bay mare and colt, one negro boy named Jackson, one cow, five or ten head of hogs, one bureau, one side board, two beds and furniture, one iron chest, and a few other articles of household furniture specified in said deed.

Such title or interest in the above property only, as is vested in me as Assignee as aforesaid will be conveyed to the purchasers. S. D. CABANISS.
Assignee in Bankruptcy for Northern District of Ala.

Feb. 27, 1844.

Posponement.
The above Sale is postponed until, and will take place on the first Monday in May next.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Rosellius Hughes, on Cold water, a blind Roan Horse, some white in his face, left hind foot white, shod all round when taken up, 9 or 10 years old, appraised to three dollars, Dec. 7th, 1843.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Mar. 13, 1844.

NOTICE.
ON Saturday the 13th of April next, the undersigned Commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court House in the Town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. the building to be built of Brick, 44 feet by 32, with seven partition walls. Further specifications to be made known on the day of letting.

JOHN F. DILL,
MOSES DEAN,
JOHN S. JAMES,
JESSE A. COLLINS,
JOHN EDWARDS.
March 13, 1844.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a mortgage, made and executed to the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur, on the 30th day of August, 1837 by John McKame and William Lee, and intended to secure the payment to the said Branch Bank of certain debts therein named, and which was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I George W. Carroll, President of said Branch Bank—by virtue of the authority on me conferred by said mortgage, will, on **Monday the 1st day of April next**, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said John McKame, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section numbered seven in township fourteen of Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also the following tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying in the Coosa Land District and numbered as follows, to-wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section numbered thirty-three in township thirteen of range seven east.

Such title will be conveyed only as is vested by said mortgage.
G. W. CARROLL, President.
March 7th, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came John Burden and filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel of land lying in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section four, in township thirteen, range eleven east, in the Coosa Land District, more particularly known as the field where James Maxwell improved, containing by estimation about ten acres more or less, for the sum of one hundred dollars which was paid to the said William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the purchase; that the said William W. Ledbetter executed to the petitioner his Bond for titles: Petitioner further states, that said William W. Ledbetter has since died intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has been duly and legally appointed Administrator of the estate of the said William W. Ledbetter, deceased; that said Wm W. Ledbetter left the following heirs, (viz:) Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, be ordered to make titles to said Burden for said Land, agreeable to the Bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, notifying the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, and the said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein interested, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, to show cause if any they can, why the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, should not be ordered to execute to the said John Burden a title to said land, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.
True Copy, M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
March 13, 1844.—m3m.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11th, 1844.

THIS day came Thomas A. Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Nathan Nabors, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers, accompanied by a proper statement for final settlement of the estate of said deceased, which accounts and vouchers have been examined and reported for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the said estate, that a final settlement thereof will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 26th day of April next, according to the accounts and vouchers as filed, unless cause be shown on that day to the contrary.
(True Copy.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.—3t.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the north east fourth of the north-west fourth of section 30, township 13, Range 7, containing 40 acres, as the property of ——— Willingham, to pay the tax due for the year 1842. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax 15 cents.
L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C. Jan. 10, 1844.—6t.

HORSE BILLS,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,
On fine paper and a beautiful Plate,
AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, in Session, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

JOSHUA R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, dec'd having reported himself duly qualified for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers, which have been examined, audited and reported for allowance. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in the settlement of the said estate of said deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, to show cause if any they have, why the estate of said deceased should not be settled according to the accounts and vouchers filed; and True copy of this order is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I George W. Carroll, President of said Branch Bank—by virtue of the authority on me conferred by said mortgage, will, on **Monday the 1st day of April next**, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract or parcel of land, conveyed by said John McKame, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section numbered seven in township fourteen of Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also the following tract conveyed by said Wm. Lee, lying in the Coosa Land District and numbered as follows, to-wit: the north half of the north west quarter of section numbered thirty-three in township thirteen of range seven east.

NOTICE.
ALL persons liable to road duty within the limits of the Town of Jacksonville, can be exempted from the same for the year 1844, by paying to Andrew Adams, \$1.50 on or before the 30th inst.

MILES O. LITTON,
Secy of Council.

N. B. No money will be received after the 30th inst. for the above purpose, and all failing to avail themselves of the above opportunity before that time, will be liable to work 3 days on the streets, according to an ordinance of the Town Council.
M. O. LITTON, Sec.
March 27, 1844.

Two more Premiums
FROM THE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.
WM. H. THOMAS,
Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843.—Oct. 4, 4m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Dobson, late of the county of Randolph, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the first day of February, 1844; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate of the said John Dobson are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or they will be barred. SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh'g. and Administrator, ex officio.
Feb. 14, 1844.—6t.—\$3 50.

"THE PILGRIM'S CHOICE."

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY ELIZ. DAVID W. ANDREWS. A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

BOOK-BINDERY,
Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Terms, low as possible—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.
Circuit and County Clerks; supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size; all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern rates.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 27, 1843.

HANDS WANTED.

15 OR 20 good able bodied men, either black or white, can find constant employment, and liberal wages by applying at the Iron Works on Cane Creek in Benton county.

NOAH GOODE, & Co.
March 20, 1844.—7t.

The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the Jacksonville Republican will please insert until the 1st May.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Garner, on Chokolocco, a Bay Horse Poney, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, old shoes on before and several spots on the back, appraised to \$12.50, March 4th, 1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
March 13, 1844.

Blanks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc, on the twentieth day of October, 1833, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare, and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.
Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.
Section six, in township six, of range two, east.
Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.
Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.
Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.
Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.
East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.
Section five, in township eight of range five, east.
Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.
Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.
Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.
Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.
Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.
South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.
Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.
East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.
Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.
West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.
Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.
North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.
Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.
Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.
Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.
North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.
Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.
Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.
Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.
Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.
Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G, H) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.
Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.
Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.
Section twelve, in township eight of range nine, west.
Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.
Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.
Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-four, in township four of range eleven, west.
South-west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three of range thirteen, west.
Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.
Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.
Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter section and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.
Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.
Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range ten, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eleven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twelve, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fourteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range fifteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range sixteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range seventeen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range eighteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range nineteen, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-five, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-six, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range twenty-nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range thirty-two, east.

West of Huntsville, Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President: Thos. H. Blake, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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JOHN TYLER.

WARE-HOUSE

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oct. 4, 4m.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 5th day of April next, at which time the assets will be apportioned among the several creditors and the estate finally settled.

(True copy.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Feb. 21, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hollingsworth, dec'd having made their report and the administrators of said estate having reported themselves ready for a final settlement—

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(True copy.)

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Feb. 21, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

LAST CALL.

Sufficient notice has been given to all indebted to us; and as there are a large number who have not paid, we would now say, that this is the last notice, except one given by an officer. All who do not pay us by Circuit Court in April may expect to be notified by an officer. MONEY WE MUST AND WILL HAVE.

We have also given notice that Alabama money would be received if payment was made soon. We shall not feel bound to receive it much longer.

S. P. HUDSON & CO.

Feb'y 28th, 1844.—4t.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Laughlin, a bright bay Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 14-1-2 hands high star in the forehead, snip on the nose, white feet, blemish in the left eye and marked around the neck with a collar, and has the bellows—appraised to \$30.

June 27, 1843. M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Feb'y 19th, 1844.

A. J. Walker and Wm. H. Estill, commissioners appointed to audit the claims against

J. Robertson, Esq.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8.—No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.

Whole No. 378.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising matter paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

POLITICAL.

FROM WASHINGTON—AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ON THE TEXAN AND OREGON QUESTIONS, &c.

We are informed on the very best authority at Washington, received privately Wednesday, that there is no doubt of the pendency of a negotiation between the United States Executive Government and that of Texas, for the annexation of the latter to the former country.

The negotiation was begun by the late Mr. Upshur, and is only suspended, for the present till the arrival of Mr. Calhoun, who has accepted the office of Secretary of State, without any conditions. Mr. Calhoun is expected in a few days at Washington, and will immediately proceed to negotiate with the Texas minister for the annexation, and with Mr. Pakenham for the Oregon. Mr. Calhoun is decidedly in favor of the annexation—and it is believed he will not give up an inch of our claims in Oregon. Mr. Henderson is expected from Texas daily, with full powers to join the resident charge, & to negotiate on the annexation. As soon as this treaty shall have been finished, it will be sent to the senate, and the whigs will be compelled to show their hands, but, of course, the debate will be secret. In the mean time, we learn that Mr. Walker, or some other Senator, will introduce the question of annexation indirectly by resolution in the Senate—and Mr. Holmes, of S. C., or some other member, into the House, so that both the two parties—whigs and locofocos—will be brought up to the mark and be compelled to take sides, one way or the other.

It is not believed that the treaty can pass the Senate by two-thirds, unless a prodigious excitement in the south, west, and middle States, should drive the Senators up to the mark. Mr. Webster and New England will oppose it. It is expected, therefore, he will infuse a vigor and energy into the government on these questions, that will astonish and paralyze both parties—break them up like pipe stems—and drive both Clay and Van Buren like chaff before the wind. He will be the master spirit of the administration, and will make all others appear like small men before his gigantic proportions. We may expect extraordinary doings soon.

Mr. John Y. Mason, the new Secretary of the navy, will be in Washington on Monday next. John C. Spencer is quiet, and covers before the approaching advent of Calhoun. Mr. Wickliffe is as obstinate as ever against Post office reform. The President looks forward with great hopes to his "27th of May Convention," which John Jones is busy setting on its legs. "There will be terrible scenes in congress before the session closes." N. Y. Herald.

THE CRISIS AT LAST.

The crisis is at last upon us—the crisis involving questions of the annexation of Texas, the negotiations on the Oregon territory, and, probably, war with Mexico and England—civil war amongst ourselves, and a final dissolution of the Union. These announcements may be startling, but they are not the idle wind. In proof of the advent of this crisis in the destiny of this republic, and we may truly say, of the progressive civilization of the human race, we give in this day's paper, a number of extracts from the leading journals in Washington and this city—which we might multiply tenfold—together with a most remarkable letter written by Mr. Webster to his friends in Worcester, Massachusetts, which is now published for the first time. It will be perceived that this letter is the basis of the whole movement in opposition to the annexation of Texas—a movement which may lead to all the results we have enumerated—above—war with Mexico—war with England—civil war within the confines of this republic—a final dissolution of the confederacy as now organized.

There can be no doubt that the executive of this nation is now in the very midst of a negotiation for the annexation of the whole of Texas to this country—that a minister is probably by this time in Washington—that a treaty has been agreed upon by the executives of the United States, and of Texas respectively—that it will be soon placed before the Senate of the United States, and that the probability is that the majority of that body will approve of it and a large majority of the House of Representatives

will sanction the provisions necessary to carry it into effect. In proof of these views, we give extended extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington a journal that has the means of information at hand; and we also gave extracts from papers in this city which boast, apparently, that they give their statements on the highest authority meaning Mr. Webster himself, who appears to be the origin and instigator of all this opposition to the annexation of Texas.

This is truly a momentous—a most serious subject. The whole country is now at once precipitated into the midst of a most important crisis, out of which no one can possibly predict what is to come. From the tone of *Intelligencer*, it is very evident that a portion of the whigs in the Senate are going for the annexation. By a recent vote in the House, on Friday last, on a resolution proposed by Mr. Winthrop, we think no doubt can exist that almost two thirds of that branch of the national legislature will be in favor of the measure. The principal opposition to this new and extraordinary movement on the part of our government comes from Mr. Webster and the East—from New England—from the same section of the Union which originated all the bitter opposition to the administration of Jefferson on a somewhat similar ground—the annexation of Louisiana.

Now, at such a crisis, the deeply interesting question arises up, and addresses itself to every eye—will there be a war with Mexico? Will it eventuate in an indirect collision with England? Will it cause a civil war in this country? Will it lead to a dissolution of the Union? Will New England separate herself from the rest of the Union because Texas is taken in on the other side? All these inquiries will be answered in time—in the progress of events—in, perhaps, a few months. At present it is very evident that the annexation of Texas to this republic will bring us into immediate collision with Mexico, and produce a war at once with that republic. In such a war, however, we can have no fear of ultimate disaster. The progress of the Anglo-Saxon race of this republic is onward; and if such a war do ensue, the inevitable result will be the reduction of the whole of Mexico to the standard of this republic, and the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and Anglo-Saxon institutions amongst the degenerate races of the south. But in opposition to this, we may be brought into collision with the power of England on the ocean, in consequence of difficulties growing out of the Oregon question, or indirectly out of the Texian question. To meet that, our only resource would be to bring into the great arena the French nation, with an equal power on the ocean.

According to all appearances then, we are in the commencement of a great period in the progress of civilization and of nations. Before six months have passed away, perhaps the powers of the old and new world may be precipitated into all the horrors of war. The first effect of things as they now stand at Washington must obviously be to paralyze all the present movements of trade and civilization, and to make men of all parties pause and anxiously await what is coming next.

N. Y. Herald.

Extracts from an Address delivered by Mr. MELVILLE, at a "Tremendous gathering" of the democratic party at the Tabernacle in New York on Gen. Jackson's birth day.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—We are not here to mouth high-sounding phrases—to prate of transcendental philosophy in transcendental language—and to deify "the mill boy of the slushes." Neither are we here to indulge in fulsome eulogy, and debase ourselves at the foot stool of any man. Nor are we here to enter deep into a discussion of the principles and policy of the democratic party. This is not the fitting time for the elaborate consideration of a subject so grave and weighty. What, then, are we here for? Why, this gathering in of the democratic host?—Wherefore are the beauty and the bravery of this fair city congregated here to night? This is a jubilee. We come here to discharge a duty which is a pleasure. We are here to celebrate the anniversary of the birth day of Andrew Jackson—(applause)—the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory. He who, in times not long passed, was our champion and our leader—whose crest always danced in the hottest and thickest of the fight—whose sword swept on at the head of the democratic masses with a force as irresistible as the surges of the sea. And we come here to celebrate the anniversary of his birth day, as he would have us celebrate it—to take each other by the hand—no look each other in the face—to cheer each other onward—to feel that we stand as we did of yore shoulder to shoulder, making common cause against a common enemy. (Cheers.) This is the way that the anniversary of his birth day should be celebrated. We are brethren, and we meet as brethren. The spirit which actuates us, one and all, is the spirit of union, harmony, concession. Everything for the cause—nothing for men. Our opponents, the whigs, held a great pow-wow here on the fourth day of this present March. It was a celebration—in anticipation—of the inauguration—of Henry Clay. (Laughter.) Apprehensive that they will

be deprived of the reality, they are determined not to do without the illusion. Their celebration will turn out to be very much like the deal sea apple—fair to the eye, but turning to ashes on the lips. They have enjoyed their shadow, but we have a word to say about the substance. Who ever before heard of a celebration in anticipation? There is not a farmer's wife in the country but who might have taught the magnates of the Whig party here a lesson of practical wisdom, by simply referring to the old saw, that it is imprudent to count chickens before they are hatched. (Great laughter.) This celebration of theirs is pretty much the same thing as if some poor, hungry, starving loafer should come up in a warm corner, close his eyes, shut his mouth, and eat a glorious good dinner—in imagination. (Continued laughter and cheers.) The Whigs said one thing at their late meeting here, which cannot be passed over in silence.—The orator of the evening declared that the woman were with them. This sentiment was concurred in by a very high authority. A gentleman who in private life is estimable and respectable, and to whom I only refer in his public capacity. He distinguished himself on that occasion—calling to mind the fact that the devil can quote scripture; and feeling justified by the precedent, he quoted scripture too, (laughter)—for all must know who is referred to—the celebrated Whig extravaganza singer, Mr. Jim-along-Josey Hoxie. (Roars of laughter, and cries of "clear the way old Dan Tucker.") Now, with all due respect to such high authority, we meet this assertion boldly and plumply, and deny that the woman are with them. On that point we are ready and desirous to join issue whenever and wherever they choose. On that point they have thrown down the gauntlet. We take it up, and in behalf of our fair democratic country women, accept the challenge. Calling to witness the bright cecus of Venus and the blushes of young Aurora, we feel confident that we can produce more and prettier women than they can. (Tremendous cheering for several minutes.) When I learned that their orator had made that most monstrous assertion, it caused me to reflect. What, thought I, the fairer, the better, and the gentler sex—that we all delight to honor—to whom we all owe so much—they who make a paradise of home—against us! If this be so, we might as well give it up first as last—for it would be decidedly a bad job. (Laughter.) But it is not so. (Cheers.) Every man of us, on that subject, can speak from his own observation. (Cheers.) As for myself, I come from a stock, the women as well as the men of which have, from the first organization of parties, manifested a preference for and a sympathy with the democratic cause. (Loud Cheers.) If any man wishes more proof than is derived from his own personal knowledge, let him look around him. Those galleries will settle the question. (Tremendous applause and nine cheers for the ladies.) The wild flowers of feminine delicacy, beauty and grace, that honor us with their presence here to night, and whose exceeding loveliness might lure an anchorite from his cell, were never plucked from the prime and artificial gardens of modern whiggery. (Shouts of laughter and tremendous applause.) Show me a woman who can sympathize with the magnificent mother of the Gracchi—who, when asked by the aristocratic dames of ancient Rome to exhibit her store of ornaments of gold and precious stones, answered, that she had none of these, but at the same time produced her two glorious sons, exclaiming, "these are my jewels." Show me a woman who can understand this and feel it—and that woman is at heart a democrat. (Cheers.) Remember the simple story of that sweet English girl, who was affianced to an officer on foreign service. It so chanced that he was desperately wounded in battle, losing one limb and the use of another, besides being terribly hacked and disfigured. The first use that he made of returning strength was to write to his affianced wife—who was a part of his very being—informed her of the misfortune which had befallen him, and releasing her from her engagement. This was the first intelligence that she had received of the sad occurrence. It fell upon her with stunning force. Recovering from the shock with heaving bosom, and suffused eye, she sat her down and wrote: "If your feelings for me are unchanged, and you have body enough left to contain your soul, I will not be released from my engagement." That glorious girl, whose high-souled self sacrificing spirit dictated those words, well illustrated the hopeful, trusting, Christian nature of the democratic creed. (Great cheers, huzzas—hurra—a-a-a.) Now, my fair countrywomen, with your permission a word with you. I grant ye that the whigs have the advantage of us plain-spoken democrats in scented hair, diamond rings, and white kid gloves—(roars of laughter)—in the language of compliment and the affectation of manner, and, most particularly, in their style of dressing. If one of these exquisitely wished to express the idea contained in the home-spun adage, "There is no pitch hot, and the devil to pay," he would say, "There is a pecuniary liability due to the old gentleman, and no bituminous matter, of the proper temperature, wherewith to liquidate the obligation." (Uproarious laughter and applause, in which the ladies joined.) These flashing qualities do not answer the purpose. They do not rank in the list of the freest virtues. They

do not make home the holiest spot on earth, loved and prized as it ought to be. Such qualifications will not smooth the pillow for the aching head; will not pour balm into the wounded heart, and quicken the soul of sympathy. (Cheers.) It is most presumptuous in me, ladies, to proffer you advice, for I am so unfortunate as to be a bachelor. (A laugh.) But I may never have another opportunity—and, anyhow, I can't resist the temptation. So, let me tell ye, that if you wish your lovers, when transformed into husbands, to be all that you would wish them, kind, affectionate, reliable, of good habits, truth loving—husbands that will be the idols of your hearts, your protection, your glory and your pride—be sure and choose from among the democracy. (Thundering applause.) To sum up, in the words of an old lady of my acquaintance, who, I must confess has strong political predilections. Says she to me, one day, "I always tell my daughters that they must never marry anybody but democrats, because they always wear so well. (Laughter and great applause.) Intelligent, warm hearted, and right feeling women, the world over, must always wish well to that great democratic party, whose watchword, and whose crowning glory is—"Equal and exact justice to all men." And I may add, "women too." (Tremendous cheering.) Now let us give a little of our attention to our friends, the whigs. They like to be noticed. It will not do to neglect them on this festive occasion. (Cheers.) Their modesty is only equalled by their merit. (Laughter.) They claim all the respectability, all the morality, all the decency. A party with such claims commands attention, especially to our attention. We have all heard a good deal said about amalgamation. Did it ever occur to you that the whigs are practical political amalgamationists? It is clearly so. Federalists, national republicans, anti-slavery, and conservatives—all rallying under one banner, professing one set of principles, and uniting in the support of one man. If this is not practical political amalgamation, what is? The whigs naturally affect the composite order of architecture. The democracy prefer the Doric. The Doric is more in consonance with our principles. It scorns all superfluous ornament. It is strong, simple, severe, sublime. The whig party and whig principles call to my mind two things. The whig party—practical political amalgamation, and whig principles—Joseph's coat of many colors. (Laughter.) Their principles shift with every anticipated change in popular opinion. They change their names with a facility kindred to that of those ingenious gentry, who, when brought up to the bar of our police court charged with petty larceny, or something of the sort, are always provided with half a dozen appellations—Jack Smith, alias Tom Brown, alias Jim Jenkins. (Cheers.) To do our opponents justice in speaking of them, they should always receive the benefit of full name and title. Federalists, alias national republicans, alias anti-slavery, alias conservatives, alias native Americans, or adopted whigs, alias democratic whigs. (Great laughter and applause.) But this last cognomen is enough to make a horse laugh. Why, they might as well talk of white black cat, or a tall short man, or anything else that is a contradiction in terms. If they do procure any suffrages by such petty shuffling as this, I am inclined to think that an indictment would lie against them for obtaining votes under false pretences. (Great laughter and applause.) Whig tactics are very peculiar, and there is a reason for it. They feel and know that, in sober earnest, they are the weaker party. And hence the manner in which they conduct their campaigns. (Cheers.) Did you ever see a man contending physically with one who is an overmatch for him? Now he strains, swells and tugs—but to no purpose. The strong man puts his hand on him, and its all over.—Do you know the way they catch rattlesnakes at Lake George? A man, armed with a long stick, forked and sharpened, sallies out among the hills and rocks. Spying a rattlesnake, he watches his opportunity, and with a quick and sudden dart, catches with the forked end of the stick the head of the reptile, as it lies upon the ground, and pins it to earth. The rattlesnake, no doubt very much surprised, squirms most powerfully. But it does no good—he is despatched at leisure. So it is with the whigs. [Great cheering.] We have got their heads to the ground and all they can do is to make a splutter, and a noise, and kick up a great dust.—[Tremendous cheering—cries of "That's the talk!"] "Give it to 'em, old boy!" The whigs are a Protean party. They change their principles and their names with a magical facility. An animal is their emblem. Their animal affinities are very strong—they can grow, snort, snuffle, grunt, bray and haw. Now let us make them whine, yelp and squeal—(Cheers and shouts of "We will, by blazes!") I said that an animal is their emblem—so it is. And what sort of an animal?—Something dull and that never learns; is it the ass? Something vicious—is it the mule? Something stupid and hiding its stupidity under the grab of seeming wisdom—is it the owl? Something blind and works in the dark—is it the mole? Something thievish and nibbling in its propensities—is it the rat? No—none of these; but a nicely adjusted and fitting compound of them all—a coon! A fat, lazy, oily, thieving, cowardly, skulking coon—the hybrid emblem of a hybrid party.—[Great laugh-

ter, tremendous cheering, and groans for some minutes.] The banner of the whigs is a coonskin. In the long night of the middle ages, when armed Europe sent forth her steel-clad barons, with their stout retainers, on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the tenacious clutch of the Infidel, and alas, to redde the sands of Palestine with Christian gore, the banner that waved above the bold Crusader then, as he fought and bled

And died, the sword in his red hand, On the holiest spot of that blessed land,

was the banner of the Holy Cross.—[Cheers.] When the Bourbons desired to call to their aid the lances of imperial France, the Oriflamme was displayed, and the Gallic chivalry rallied round it to conquer or die.—[Cheers.] In more modern times, the tricolor of the revolution and the golden eagles of the empire have been carried in triumph into every capital on the continent. There is not a single breeze that blows in which the meteor flag of England does not wave; and Blenheim, Ramilies Seringapatam, Albuera, Salamanca and Quatre-Acre, Aboukir, Waterloo and Trafalgar, are cinctured with its glories. We rally under a banner inferior to none of these—a flag loved at home and respected abroad, the star-spangled banner of our country.—[Tremendous cheering.] It is familiar to the British soldier for he saw it on the plains of Saratoga, in the lines at Yorktown, and upon the breast work at New Orleans.—[Great cheering.] It is associated in the mind of the British sailor with the names of Hull, Porter and Decatur. It steamed from the mast-head of the Constitution, when the Guerriere struck.—[Cheers.] True, these are the banners of nations—but this comely coonskin is the emblem and the banner of a party which aspires to control the destinies of a nation.—[Grons and hisses.] And such a nation, too—a nation which doubles its population and quadruples its wealth every two and twenty years—the only free nation on the face of God's earth—a nation, the cornerstone of whose greatness was laid by him, in speaking of whom all language fails and all utterance becomes palsied. Ransack the records of all time. Invoke the aid of the genius of the past. Who is his peer? He is unapproached in the intellectual symmetry and moral grandeur of his character. George Washington knows no peer—he has no parallel. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

Why is it that the democracy can be beaten but never subdued—vanquished but never conquered?—Because of that which is within us: because we strive for the true, and aim at the equal and the just. The very truths for which we contend, afford us a rallying point and a support in the hour of adversity. (Cheers.) In the canvass of '40, the Whigs systematically endeavored to blind the people to the true questions at issue. Letters were written to General Harrison enquiring his views upon disputed questions of moment, and the line of policy which he would adopt if elected. The answer was, "Ask my committee." Success attained by fraud is in its very nature temporary. The Whigs triumphed by fraud. They triumphed on such issues as these: coon skin, hard cider, log cabins, William Henry Harrison, two dollars a day and sheep's pluck.—They triumphed; but their triumph was short lived and bitter. Firm, united, undismayed, standing on the immutable basis of their own principles, the untimbered democracy rallied. In the elections of the following spring and summer, we recovered our foot-hold throughout the country. The granite column of the young democracy charged upon the enemy, and they went down before it. [Tremendous applause.] Since then we have maintained our position. Why, then should any man doubt our success in this coming conflict? Let us be organized, vigilant, determined. Let us fight the battle, inch by inch. We must resume the offensive. We must carry the war into Africa. We must be true to ourselves, our candidate, and our cause. We must do our duty, our whole duty, and nothing but our duty. We must deserve success, and leave the event to Him who made us. If I read rightly the signs of the times, and do not greatly misunderstand the temper of the democracy, on the fourth Monday of May next, there will be a thorough organization, an earnest purpose, and deep seated enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land. That organization, earnestness, and enthusiasm will be centred on the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whoever he may be. Here, upon the anniversary of the birth day of the Hero of New Orleans, intent upon the preservation of our principles, and merging our preferences for men, we pledge to the nominee of that convention an honest, earnest, and whole-souled support. (Great cheers.) Now, nine cheers for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. (Nine deafening cheers, and "one more," were accordingly given.)

Talking of Andrew Jackson, I began. In speaking of Andrew Jackson I will end. He is the son of poor Irish parents, who, driven from their native country by oppression, sought a refuge here. The father died about two years after his emigration, leaving three sons (of whom the infant, Andrew, was the youngest) to the care of a widowed mother. Her circumstances were straitened, but she kept her little household together. She lived for her children, and

is now reaping her exceeding great reward. There are two leading traits in the Irish character, which should not pass unnoticed here. Their strong domestic affections, and unquenchable love of country. (Cheers.) Follow the Irish exile, driven forth by the sad condition of things at home—for, disguise it as you may, the true source of the poverty and wretchedness of the Irish people, lies in misgovernment and oppressive laws—the exile seeks a home and a country elsewhere; but wherever he may be, wander where he will, he never forgets the mother who watched over his infancy, the companions of his youth, and the land of his forefathers. Deprive him of everything that renders life desirable—inquire his health—strip him of his property—take friend and relative from his side—steep him to the very lips in the whelming slough of poverty—you may deprive him of all else, but you cannot wring from him his love of country.—[Great cheers.] That pure and unselfish love will burn but with a brighter ray amid the atmosphere of penury and privation, and death-damps of despair. Weak in his body by disease—stretch him on the couch of sickness and the bed of death—his thoughts are far away—the home of his childhood flits before his glazing vision—and even as the parting spirit wings its flight, still will his heart find an echo to the cry of Erin Mavourneen, Erin go braugh. To resume. The war of the Revolution broke out, and those poor Irish boys joined the American party. Andrew being only 14 years old. The elder brother died in arms, fighting against the British, at the battle of Stono. The second was taken prisoner, treated as a rebel, thrown into a dungeon, uncared for, and with his wounds unaddressed. This brought on an inflammation of the brain. An exchange of prisoners took place, and he went home to die. This broke the mother's heart, and the grave closed on her, as it had done on her murdered boy. At fifteen, Andrew Jackson was alone in the world. In the emphatic language of the Indian chieftain, not a drop of his blood ran in the veins of any living creature. There is not time to follow, step by step, his energetic onward career. Poor, unfriended, solitary, uneducated; despite all obstacles, he worked his upward way. Oh, how mysterious are the ways of Providence! Had there been no Andrew Jackson, there would have been no New Orleans. And the cruelties and wrongs inflicted by the British Government upon that poor, exiled family, ultimately cost England the saddest field that she has seen since Bannockburn, and were expiated on the banks of the Mississippi in the blood of five thousand of her bravest. [Tremendous cheering, and stentorian shouts of "Old Hickory forever!"] I am not about to enlarge upon the battle of New Orleans. Its history is familiar to you all. There are very few here who have not heard its story told eloquently and well by Major Davezac.—[Cheers.] He was an eye-witness and participator in the action. It would be presumptuous and unbecoming in me to trespass on ground so peculiarly his own. Pass we them on in this rapid review, exulting as we go that our democratic members in Congress have procured the passage of a law reimbursing to General Jackson the fine so unjustly imposed upon him by Judge Hall. The act has been carried into effect; and thus the country has restored to the hero's laurelled brow the only leaf ever plucked from it.—[Loud applause.] There are many here who well remember how Andrew Jackson has been assailed. Calumny and vituperation exhausted their malice on him—combinations of their ambitious projects—the faction prejudiced and designing—were banded together against our leader, and threatened him with annihilation. They filled the air with clamor, but they howled, and howled in vain around that brave old hickory tree that struck its roots so firmly and so well into the generous soil of democracy. [Cheers.] Then was the name of Andrew Jackson our cloud by day, and our pillar of fire by night. He was our shield and sword, our Fabius and Marcellus both. Mutually sustaining and sustained, we grappled with the head and front of our mushroom moneyed aristocracy, the United States Bank, and strangled the hydra, not in its youth, not in its old age, but in the lusty prime of its golden manhood. [Cheers.] Its defunct carcass has never received decent burial from the hands of its friends and mourners, the whigs; but has been left to rot, to putrify, and to contaminate the moral atmosphere of the land.—[Grons and hisses.] Aye, Andrew Jackson was true to our principles, true to us, and we were true to him. We gave him a hearty and triumphant support, the same support that we will always give to the man who, elevated by our suffrages, conscientiously and determinedly carries out our views. No man ever knew and no man ever will know the democracy falter or shrink in sustaining our faithful public servants. To our public men we say—adhere to our principles and we will adhere to you. Desert our principles and we will spurn you from us. No man, however exalted by genius and elevated by station, can do without the people half so well as the people can do without him. Demagogues are apt to forget this truth. They conceive themselves with their attendant train of satellites and wire-pullers, to be the people. As long as they merely think so, without acting on the supposition, it is all well enough. The moment they act under this false belief, they

undecorated only to awake in utter and de-
served ruin. When men prove recreant to
the trust reposed in them, as among others,
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, present United
States Senator, has done, they must expect
to have their ears saluted with such music
as is made up of the curses of hate and the
hisses of scorn. Moreover, they are sure to
receive the wages of political sin, which is
political death. [Hisses "for all rene-
gades."] When our public men are true to
us: true to those broad principles of equal
rights and equal laws which constitute our
democratic creed; as Thomas Jefferson,
James Madison and Andrew Jackson have
been; and as Richard M. Johnson, Mar-
tin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun and Silas
Wright are; whenever and wherever they
are assailed, we will rally around them to
a man, and unitedly and triumphantly sus-
tain them to the last. Hereafter, when
men speak of New Orleans and Andrew
Jackson, when they contemplate his con-
sistent, dignified, and patriotic course as
President of the United States; when they
call to mind the obloquy and contumely
that poured upon him; as they remember
the fact that in the midst of all this con-
flict he was deprived of the wife of his bo-
som, she whom he had cherished with an
exceeding tenderness, on whom he had lav-
ished the wealth of his affections, whom he
had loved as the strong man only can love;
and as these memories rise before them,
they will feel as Halleck did when he wrote
his beautiful lines to the memory of Burns:
lines that will live for ever:

What soft tears dim the eye unshed?
What wild vows falter on the tongue?
When Scots who ha' wi' Wallace bled,
Or auld lang syne is sung.
Picture him now in the Hermitage. The
sun is setting. Its declining rays fall
through the casement on the bowed form of
one, who had been a Roman, would have
been the noblest Roman of them all. Silent
and alone he falls into reverie. His
eyes involuntarily close. And the days of
his youth come back upon him. His con-
science saddens as he feels that the voice
of her, who is in heaven, falls no longer on
his ear. Her form flits not by him on
his thousand "customed errands of domestic
love. He is alone—but he is not lonely—
he reflects on his latter day. He rejoices
in the contemplation of the doctrines of that
holy christian faith, which bids us live for
ever. He is conscious that his sun is go-
ing down in peace. The air around him is
laden with the blessings of a grateful peo-
ple, and every breeze is vocal with his
praises.

All things wear in him
An aspect of eternity—his thoughts
His feelings, pure, good, and true
Dare nothing of old age, and his brow
Beats but the scars of mind, the thoughts of years,
Not their direct epistle.
When Andrew Jackson dies, he will have
left

A name which is a virtue and a soul,
Which multiplies itself throughout all time.
The rich inheritance of his virtues and his
glory is ours. That inheritance we will
cherish and defend for ever. Long may he live.
But when his spirit shall ascend to the God
that gave it, the nation will rise up and
call him blessed. The manhood and the
womanhood of this Republic will unite in
the heartfelt and trusting prayer that when
he appears at the bar of Omnipotence, he
will receive the salutation of "Well done
good and faithful servant." (Loud and con-
tinued cheering.) One word more and I
have done. I spoke but a short time since
of the Baltimore Convention, and I spoke
of its nominee; and now let me speak for
the assembled democracy of this fair city,
and say that wherever this nominee may be,
we will give him our united—our undivided
—our all-conquering support. (Loud
cheers.) Whether he be Lewis Cass of
Michigan—(feeble cheers)—James Buchanan
of Pennsylvania—(Silence)—the old
Kentucky war horse, Richard M. Johnson
—(Loud cheers)—John C. Calhoun, of South
Carolina—(Loud cheers)—or New York's
favorite son, Martin Van Buren. [Tremen-
dous and deafening cheers.] The prin-
ciples which Andrew Jackson advocated from
his boyhood to his more than three score
years and ten, are once more at stake. Let
us then, from this moment henceforth

Forgo the Terrors and the strife of past time.
Counting coldness, injustice, and all other crime,
Vow to go into this coming Presidential can-
vass with the stern resolve to do our duty
—in the largest and widest sense of them,
and let consequences take care of them-
selves. If we do this; if we fight this battle
as it should be fought with honesty, abid-
ing energy, and an enthusiasm tempered
by a cool, calm, courage, we will triumph.
Do this, and even if we fall, we will have
no cause for self-accusation. And what-
ever the result, we have one consolation
vouchsafed to us and denied to our oppo-
nents—and that the sun of Truth can never
set—the mists of prejudice may arise and
obscure its rays—the clouds of error in-
tervene and hide its beams—the tempests
of faction and party hate shut out its genial
and life bestowing heat; but the mists will
arise—the clouds will pass away—the
tempest roll on and be forgotten, while the
sun, the brighter and the dearer for his tem-
porary obscurity, will shine on as he shone
of yore—to brighten, to gladden, to vivify
and to bless. It is so in the physical world
—so in the moral—so in the political.—
Truth can never die. And those political
principles which we uphold—in which we
live, and for which we are willing to die,
will widen and deepen, extend and exist for
ever. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

After the address, the professional ladies
and gentlemen, Messdames Phillips and
Sharpe, and Miss Bruce, and Messrs.
Lynch, Holman, Kneas and Kavanagh,
sang in very excellent style the following:
SONG—MARCH MARCH!
TUNE—March, march, Ettrick and Teindale.
WRITTEN FOR THIS OCCASION BY N. S. HART, Esq.
March, march, march, and march in order,
Forward, my comrades, and march in order,
March, march, march, and march in order,
Henry Clay's cohorts are now on our border,
Nay, a banner spread, flutters above your heads;
Many a crest that is famous in story,
Come and make ready then, Democracy's minute
men,
Fight for your cause, and your great chieftain's glory,
Chorus—March, march, march!

Come from the hills, where your cattle are grazing,
Come from the glen of the buck and the roe,
Come where the beacon of Freedom is blazing,
Determined to fight, and to conquer, you go.
Gallant hearts, standing in ranks, are recruiting,
With eyes that must gaze to the march on our order,
Our country shall many a day, tell of the gallant fray,
When we drove back the cohorts of Clay in disorder.
Chorus—March, march, march!

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, April 10, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Augusta.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOR, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

We are authorised to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce
CALDWELL SOUBRETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ASA
SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

Mr. S. W. KIRBY is our authorised
Agent to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tions and other accounts due this Office.
It is hoped, however, that persons who can
conveniently do so, will call at the Office
and settle, without waiting to be called on
by an Agent. Those who do not call soon-
er will have a good opportunity to do so
during April Court.

We have neglected to return our thanks
to Messrs. McCONNELL and CHAPMAN for
their numerous favors; we take the pres-
ent occasion, however, to do so, and also to
state, that scarcely a mail has arrived from
that direction, since the commencement of
the present session of Congress, that we
have not received from one or both, valu-
able documents, reports, papers, or speeches.

Several of our Merchants have re-
ceived, and are receiving, extensive and
well-selected stocks of Spring and Sum-
mer Goods. We understand from those
who have just returned from the northern
cities, that a considerable rise was anti-
cipated in the price of Goods, owing in part
perhaps to the operations of the Tariff; but
the present stock having been purchased at
low prices, before the rise commenced, per-
sons who need Goods would do well to sup-
ply themselves now, while they can do so
on reasonable terms. For particulars, see
advertisements in another column.

Mr. B. B. MOORE has taken charge of
the editorial department of the Wetumpka
Argus. We have not the pleasure of a
personal acquaintance with Mr. Moore, but
see him spoken of by editors who have, as a
gentleman of talent and high moral worth.
The Argus being published at the place
where the citizens of these upper counties
find their principal trading, it would cer-
tainly be to their interest to take a paper
from that point. If one-half the amount
of money which is sent off and lavished
upon trashy literary papers at the north,
was bestowed in patronage to such papers
as the Argus, the benefits would not only
be felt by the patrons, but would be seen in
improvement of papers at home, and of
southern literature generally. We sin-
cerely hope this able, faithful and long-tri-
ed democratic paper will receive patron-
age commensurate with its merits.

We extract the following paragraphs
from Mr. Moore's introductory address to
the readers of the Argus. It manifests
the proper spirit, and cannot fail to com-
mend itself to the good feelings and good
wishes of every true and faithful demo-
crat.

"We belong to that school of politicians who
derive their political opinions from Thomas
Jefferson; and as such, we shall view with
a jealous eye, every encroachment upon
State rights. We believe in a strict con-
struction of the constitution, and hence we look
upon every effort to stretch its powers beyond
its directly expressed, or necessarily implied,
as a dangerous experiment—fraught with
the most dire consequences to the perman-
ency of our government, the rights of the States,
and to the peace, happiness and tranquility
of our beloved country. In our humble
judgment the difference of opinion with
regard to the method of interpreting the
constitution, forms one of the principal land-
marks between the two great parties.—A
line of demarkation which was drawn in the
time of Alexander Hamilton, and which at
that day separated the federalists from the
republicans. We take sides with the republi-
cans, and shall fight for the Jeffersonian
doctrine in opposition to a United States Bank,
internal improvement by the general gov-
ernment, a high tariff, and all the other
affiliated measures of the federal school.
We expect to do battle in defence of
democratic principles, let whoever may be

her favorite champion to lead her hosts to
victory. And inasmuch as our devotion to
the doctrines of Democracy arises from our
conviction of their truth, we shall light our
torch upon her altars, forge our armory in
her furnaces, and with independence, truth
and honor inscribed upon our banner, we
shall unfurl it to the winds, and fight under
its folds victor or vanquished; willing to abide
an unprejudiced verdict from the American
People.

Our predilections heretofore, have led us
to desire to see John C. Calhoun—that dis-
tinguished son of the old Palmetto State, our
armour-bearer in '44. But that is now put
beyond hope; and as a democrat from prin-
ciple, we are ready to support the nominee of
the National Convention.—And we ask our
Calhoun friends, how they can do otherwise?
Can they vote for Mr. Clay, the antipode of
Mr. Calhoun in politics? Can they vote for
Mr. Clay, the father of the American sys-
tem—the zealous advocate of a United
States bank—the enemy and opposer of Gen-
eral Jackson—the friend and supporter of
John Q. Adams? There is no neutral
ground left to a true Democrat. To stand
still is to retrograde—to be silent is treason
to our cause, for it is aiding the enemy;—
and he who would not be necessary in re-
storing federal rule, must draw his sword
and throw away the scabbard.

We intend no disparagement to the claims
of other distinguished candidates when we
say, from the signs of the times, we think
Mr. Van Buren must inevitably be the nom-
inee of the National Convention. Why
should a single true Democrat hesitate to
fight under his banner? The whigs know
our leader will be, and are already bring-
ing into the field all the artillery of the
coonskin campaign of '40. And as for our
humble self, we say with pride and pleasure,
that whatever may have once been our
predilections in favor of that gifted son of
the South, yet at this time, we hail the
nomination of Mr. Van Buren with enthusi-
asm and delight. It is but a debt of justice
which the American people owe to that
great statesman to white from his name the
disgrace of defeat, and to rebuke those foul
slanders and corrupt practices more dis-
graceful to our nation. With him our prin-
ciples have been cloven down. He was
our standard bearer in '40, and when he
fell, he fell covered beneath its folds.—He
has not dimmed a star or torn a stripe of it.
Let us then commit it again to his hands,
and follow him once more to the breach.
And with him let our principles again
arise in the sky of their Jefferson, and tell
to political charlatans and ambitious dem-
agogues in language of deep-toned thunder,
that although the American people may be
deceived yet they cannot be corrupted.

"Truth eternal to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded withers in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

We fear not the final triumph of truth.—It
is that which we desire. At all times we
shall endeavor to furnish the most correct
data, so as to enable our fellow-citizens to
form an enlightened opinion upon the great
questions of national policy.

We shall endeavor as far as possible to
extend charity and courtesy to our oppo-
nents, and by all honorable means to pre-
serve peace and good will with our brother
Editors. We shall in general be inhu-
man to the faults of our fellow beings, as
we expect from our patrons great indulgence
for our own.

B. B. MOORE

GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER

This distinguished gentleman, quasi
retired from political strife, and cultivating
a noble cotton Estate on the Chattahoochee
river, has, in the Pine forests, bordering on
Oswatchee Bend, written a letter to a
member of a "Clay Club," in reply to an
invitation to swell the crowd of Mr. Clay's
worshippers, on the occasion of his tri-
umphant entry into Georgia. The in-
vitation is declined on the ground of a
hastened visit to Texas, and his letter is sent
to his correspondent, which he says "is at
your disposal, to use as you please," and by
virtue of this leave, it is published in the
Whig papers as so much whig thunder.

Well may Gen. H. exclaim at the strange
vicissitudes in the relations of party! who
less than a prophet could have foretold that
in 1832, when "every day in the week,
Sundays excepted, he headed his Nullifica-
tion volunteers in Charleston, ready to give
battle to Gen. Jackson's Regulars," that
twelve years after, having turned his sword
into a pruning hook, and while training his
vines instead of his soldiers, he would be
found sounding in the newspapers the polit-
ical praises of Henry Clay!—of Mr. Clay,
who was the head and front, the soul and
life, incarnation of that system of oppression,
which drove the gallant Carolinians to arms
with Gen. Hamilton at their head, delib-
erately preferring the doubtful chances of a
fraternal war, to the certain and rapid devas-
tation of their fields and cities, by an un-
equal and protective tariff? What then
were Mr. Clay's "promises & sensibility," as
displayed in this duel with Mr. Randolph, to
Gen. Hamilton and his friends? Did it
protect him from a single one of the curses
"loud and deep" which were muttered a-
gainst him as the "father of the American
System."—Would it have saved him from
quarantining and hanging as a tyrant and trait-
or to his country, had he incautiously plant-
ed his hostile foot in Carolina? But now,
not only Mr. Clay washed more white of all
his political sins, but his agency in compro-
mitting that arch sin of the Tariff—a com-
promise which he afterwards declared he
consented to in order to "save the principle
of protection," and the best terms he could
make for the manufacturers? that com-
promise is made the ground work of his
adulation as a patriot striving to avert a
conflict. It was the patriotism of a man
who, having kindled a great fire to consume
his enemies, comes generously to put it out
when he finds that himself and his friends
were to be scorched by the flames! He was
forced to relent his monopolizing grasp upon
Southern throats and purses, and Gen. Ham-
ilton who stood forward with lighted match

lock to compel a relaxation of his clutch,
now prizes his patriotism, following, rather
not to choke us to death, than to light the
whole Union in civil war. Surely, Gen.
H. has improved his "fretting" from the
contest of parties" to little purpose; if by such
proofs as these he claims to be "a witness be-
yond exception."

The annals of the world, the history of
degenerate men in all past nations and ages,
do not give a parallel to the utter & shame-
less tergiversation and prostitution of prin-
ciple, as exhibited by the Nullifiers of 1832
going for Henry Clay in 1844. It out-
Herods—Herod—Janus—may hide his dis-
mished head and veil his double face
before changelings of such stupendous pro-
portions!

But the result is not told. The Tariff of
1828 was the monster upon which Nullifi-
cation drew its sword, but whose fangs Mr.
Clay extracted to save it from that sword.
Now the world would suppose from Gen.
H.'s letter and from the new born zeal of
Georgia Nullifiers for Mr. Clay, that he
had faithfully adhered to the spirit of his
compromise: Far from it—he has been open-
ly charged in the U. S. Senate with a set-
tled purpose to violate it, and his party used
the first moments of their power in congress
to justify the charge by creating the iniqui-
tous tariff of 1842—a tariff as high in many
respects as that of 1828, and in some, high-
er. We quote from Mr. Woodbury's
late speech. And Mr. Clay's latest letter
dated 23d Jan., at New Orleans, repudi-
ating the "modified" sentiments of his Bron-
son letter, put forth just in time for the Oc-
tober elections, openly advocates "a tariff for
protection."

With these facts staring them in the face,
let the nullifying Whigs of Georgia take
consistency in their hands, and go on in the
wild throng who do homage at Mr. Clay's
footstool—let them join in the maddest or-
gies, drink deepest, and sing loudest in the
political bacchanal upon whose crest he is to
be lifted into office—they can stifle, though
they may not satisfy the political conscience,
whose still small voice if listened to, will
pronounce "thou apostate."

MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—The Native
American party of New York have nomi-
nated Mr. James Harper as their candi-
date for mayor. Mr. Harper affords a
striking evidence of what may be accom-
plished by industry, perseverance and econ-
omy. The editor of the Albany Even-
ing Journal says of him:—"Our old and
esteemed friend James Harper is the can-
didate of the Native American party for
mayor of New York. Though repro-
bating as we do the grounds upon which
this new party has been organized, we
should be disloyal to a friendship of nearly
thirty years' standing not to bear cordial
testimony to the many virtues and moral
worth of its nominee. And we rejoice also
to see a self-made man rising, by merit
alone, to honors and eminence. It is pleas-
ing to look back upon the history of the
Harpers, for there is a moral in it full of
encouragement to young mechanics."

In 1816 we worked as a journeyman in
the same office with James and John Har-
per. They were distinguished like Frank-
lin, our great example in the art, for indus-
try, temperance and economy. James was
our partner at press; we were at our work
as soon as the day dawned, and though on
a pleasant summer afternoon we used oc-
casionally to sigh for a walk on the Battery
before sundown, he never would allow the
"balls to be cap'd" until we had broken the
back of the thirteenth token." The se-
quel is that the journeyman Printer of 1816
is, in 1844, the head of one of the first
publishing houses in the world; a man of
ample fortune; enjoying the respect and
confidence of his fellow citizens in so emi-
nent a degree as to render it probable that
he will become the chief magistrate of our
great metropolis. Such are the rewards of
industry, enterprise and integrity."

MR. McCONNELL.

We are authorized by a very respectable
gentleman, who has recently seen Mr. Bel-
ser and conversed with him, to say that the
article going the rounds in the papers, stat-
ing that Mr. McConnell was put out of the
Theatre is false. It is almost useless to
add, that Mr. Belser gives the lie to that
other calumny professing to account for Mr.
McC's absence from the House of Repre-
sentatives.

We state these facts that Mr. McConnell's
friends may be able to give the lie to those
foul slanders, the bare mention of which
would mar the cheek of innocence with a
blush. We cannot see what pleasure it
can give even a fiend, to blacken and dark-
en the character of a personal, much less
a political enemy. Mr. McC. is connec-
ted with social life by an interesting family
and many warm friends; and a regard for
the feelings of some of these, at least, should
command the respect of the most debased
black leg. When a man in the heat of
passion does injustice to the character of
his personal enemy, the circumstances
constitute some palliation for the offence;
but there is no excuse for him, when he
in his moments of reflection can sit at his desk,
and with seeming self-complacency write
and publish to the world, and as a matter
of course to the family of the traduced, such
a malicious and distorted picture of character,
coupled with such base falsehoods as this
letter Brother Jonathan has done, and not
from any personal hatred to Mr. McCon-
nell, but with that cool deliberation, with
which a surgeon dissects his subjects
or amputates a limb, but with a less
laudable object—not to learn wisdom surely,
(for that were impossible) but to show the
kenness of his instrument and his own
skill in wounding with it. This shows a
mind incapable of one generous emotion,
and fully bent upon evil. The inimitable
productions of this modern Addison have
been thrown out broad cast over the Union
—they have been copied into the papers—
they have accomplished their object—they
have no doubt found their way into those
bowers consecrated by our better genius to
the tender joys of love and domestic bliss,

(for who has not some kind friend at their
elbow ready to communicate those pleas-
ant scraps of news)—they have like-
ly shocked the delicacy of many, though
they were too gross to gain the credence of
any one—they have been re-echoed back to
their author to warm his heart which is as
cold as the bleak hills of his native home,
and dead to all the generous impulses of
our being.—Wetumpka Argus.

TEXAS—ANNEXATION.

The Texas question is breeding no little
contention at the North. Some papers aver
with great seriousness that the treaty of
annexation is the signal for the dissolution
of the union. Others handle the subject
gingerly—some opposing it in toto—others
giving it faint encouragement, and some
letting their approval wait upon objections
which are vital.—The only valid questions
to be asked, are, is the measure constitu-
tional? will we violate no international law
in adopting it? Some of the best informed
men say it is constitutional. Mr. Walker
of Miss. A prudent, sagacious man, takes
this view of it. Mr. Webster takes the
contrary view. He doubtless is influenced
by opposition at home, more than Mr. Wal-
ker can be. As to the other point, differ-
ences are also prevalent. In 1837, Mr.
Forsyth, one of the best diplomatists of his
day, objected to the annexation, because, as
he stated, we were in amity with Mexico,
and she had a war with Texas. Then pos-
sibly, the objection was good. Now it is
not. If Texas be at war with Mexico, it is
on a sort of negatives war. She has not
for a long, long time prosecuted that war.
International law, we think, does not re-
cognise such wars as this. Mexico may,
through all time, continue her present re-
lations to Texas—she may for ten cen-
turies to come refuse to acknowledge her in-
dependence. Is this stupid, barbarous ob-
stinacy, to induce civilized nations to act
between them as though they were in actual
hostility? We presume not.—The ob-
jection, therefore, which held in 1837 has no
force in 1844.

The truth is, the only objections to the
annexation in the east, are that of slavery,
and the jealousy there existing to an in-
crease of southern interests and territory.
Take these away and it would be hailed
with acclamation. We have already re-
marked that slavery receives no encourage-
ment by this measure, and we shall take
occasion hereafter to show that in the nature
of things, it must have directly the contrary
effect. The abolitionists, however, who
cannot see as far as the middle of next
week into results, have taken their ground,
and will of course stick to it. Intolerant
men are like horses with blind halters, they
can only see in a straight line before them.
What is going on sideways they are entire-
ly oblivious to.—Herald and Tribune.

TEXAS AGAIN.

Yesterday brought us nothing farther of
Texas. We find in the correspondence of
the New York Tribune (Whig) a state-
ment of the probable vote on the treaty of
the annexation, in the Senate. According
to this, there will be thirty eight votes for
and thirteen against it.—Of course, if this
be true, the measure will be approved by a
very considerable majority. We trust so,
whether a war be the consequence or not.
Our soldiers and seamen are rusty; and
for so great a national object, a war would
be an excellent thing to rub off that rust.

Opposers of this measure, (among them
Mr. Webster) say that it is imprudent to
enlarge our already too extensive territory.
In the abstract the objection is good; but
other considerations are forced in to decide
the question. Circumstances may combine
to render an impolitic measure, abstractly
considered, a measure of true policy. The
annexation of Texas we hold to be one of
these. We are forced to it, or we shall be
obliged to submit to a greater evil than this
can be, considered under any aspect.
Mobile Herald & Tribune.

A FINANCIER IN A SCRAPE.—We be-
lieve that the world is growing honest.
The recent failure of the Phoenix Bank,
(Ga.) is in the mind of the reader. The
Charleston Courier states that Mr. Freder-
ick Martin, President of said Bank, was
arrested and committed to goal, in that city
on the 19th, under a warrant issued by
Thos. Martin, Esq., on the affidavit of a
gentleman acting under the authority of the
Governor of Georgia, the affidavit alleging
that Mr. Martin was President of the said
Bank, and that the Bank had become insol-
vent—and had fraudulently failed to re-
deem its bills, in specie or current notes,
shall be presumed to be guilty of fraud,
and makes the President and Directors li-
able to indictment for the same, and on
conviction, to be put to hard labor in the Peni-
tentiary, for not less than one, nor more than
ten years, unless they can prove that the
Bank failure occurred without fraud on their
part.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Her Maj-
esty's Government has issued orders for the
immediate employment of an additional
force of non-commissioned officers and men
belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners,
under the Boundary Commissioners, Col.
Blisscourt, in the Oregon Territory, to join
those already employed in that service.
This looks war-like.

EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING POTATOES.—
Farmers who are fond of experiments, can
try the following in the matter of raising
potatoes, without much trouble or expense:
Mr. Elisha Williams, of Argyle, Penob-
scot county, Maine, took a small quantity
of potatoes last spring, and divided each
potato into four equal parts, planting the
but ends, the seed end, and the two centre
pieces separate, and the produce was, from
the but ends, 40 lbs.; from the seed ends,
60 lbs.; and from the centre pieces both to-
gether 160 lbs.—showing the superiority of
the centre pieces by 58 pounds in the quan-
tity planted.—Oceana Whig.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, in an
article on the annexation of Texas to the
Union, gives the following reasons for the
measure:

First. The annexation of Texas would
of necessity exclude the further introduc-
tion of slaves from abroad into that beau-
tiful country, because the laws of the Union
would be extended over it, and those laws
make the slave trade Piracy.

Second. It would not increase the num-
ber of slaves in the country, but merely in-
crease the territory occupied by them.

Third. It is a well known fact, that
wherever slave labor is most valuable, it is
the interest of the master to treat the slave
most kindly. Where this labor produces
the largest return, the master can afford,
and finds his interest in providing for him
better food, clothing and shelter; and con-
sequently, every person who has at heart
the welfare of the slave, should zealously
advocate any measure, which is cal-
culated to compel the slave holders in the
Northern slave States, to send him farther
South.

Fourth. With the rich lands of Texas
inhabited by our own people, and constitu-
ing a portion of our Union, no slave holder
in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ken-
tucky or Missouri, could afford to retain
their slaves, but would find it their interest
to send them further South.

Fifth. The annexation of Texas would
greatly increase the wealth and rapidly ex-
tend the commerce of the country.

Sixth. Texas in twenty years will grow
all the cotton that Great Britain will re-
quire. She will admit British goods free
of duty, and in return, Great Britain will
exclude the Cotton of the U. States from
her ports, unless we too receive her goods
free; and if we refuse, as we doubtless
will, they will be smuggled into the country
through Texas!

POST SCRIPT.

The following news by the Caledonia
steamer at Boston was received by us this
morning:

NEW YORK, MARCH 23.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—Yester-
day at 10 o'clock, the Caledonia arrived at
Boston, bringing us London dates of the 8th
of March.

The most important news by this arrival
is the conviction of O'Connell and the other
travellers on the charge of conspiracy
against the Government. The result of
this conviction has not diminished O'Con-
nell in the popular estimation, and his sub-
sequent appearance in Parliament was hailed
with great enthusiasm.

There is no change in the cotton market,
though prices are firm, and there is an indi-
cation of a brisk business. The corn mar-
ket has somewhat improved, the value of
all descriptions of grain having advanced.

The state of the public mind in England
is by no means settled: Incendiaries are
much on the increase in various parts of
England, particularly in Essex and Suff-
olk. Scarcely a night passes in which
some intentional destruction of farm build-
ings and stock does not take place. The
laboring classes are dissatisfied, and their
discontent is manifested by turnouts, &c.
The cotton spinners at Glasgow have
struck for higher wages; also the journeymen
tailors in various parts of the kingdom.
The anti-Corn Law League continued its
operations with unabated vigor, and its in-
fluence begins to be much dreaded by the
Government.

There was a debate of nine night's du-
ration in the House of Commons, on the
condition of Ireland, which terminated on Sat-
urday, the 24th ult. at 4 o'clock, A. M.
The chief topic in the debate was the Irish
Church establishment. On the Ministerial
side, speeches were delivered by Sir
James Graham, Lord Stanley, the Solicitor
General, the Irish Attorney General, and
Sir Ro. Peel. On the opposite side, Lord
John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, Sir Thomas
Wilde, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Shiel and Mr.
O'Connell, attacked the policy of the Gov-
ernment. Mr. O'Connell's speech is de-
scribed as manly in feeling and dignified,
and one that produced a marked and highly
favorable impression for him. Upon the
division of the House, the course of the
Ministry was sustained by a majority of 99,
in a House of 549.

An extensive fire occurred at Manches-
ter on the 2d inst., by which a large num-
ber of valuable stores was destroyed, with
a great amount of property. The fire
arose from 6 o'clock in the morning, until
11, and total value of the property and
buildings burned, is estimated at £100,000,
upon which there was insurance to the amount
of £116,100.

Emigration from Great Britain and Ire-

land.—A Parliamentary document shows
the following statistics of emigration from
United Kingdom in 1842:

	Embarbed from England,	74,683
	" " Scotland,	13,108
	" " Ireland,	40,553
Total,		128,344

Of these 54,153 sailed for the North A-
merican Colonies.

A dreadful storm occurred in North Jut-
land on the 11th and 12th December. Up-
wards of two hundred lives are said to have
been lost.

The Smithsonian Bequest.—From a report
made to the House of Representatives on
Monday, it appears that from the original
investment of this fund, \$75000 are now due
interest money. Mr. Adams (upon whose
motion this information was obtained) re-
marked that no effort had been made to bring
this money into the National Treasury; and
that some additional legislation seemed
necessary for a safe protection of the fund.
He therefore moved a select committee of
nine members. With some little opposition
the motion was carried. It is stated that
"OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE."

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834:

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section eight, north east quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-two, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BROCKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choctolooko, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.
Jan. 7, 1844.—tf.

B. T. POPE,

(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)
HAS removed to Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Earle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewels.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Rice-vine-Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. Am.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and designated as lot No. 3, belonging to ——— Bedwell, to pay the state tax, for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and designated as the south half of lot No. 4, belonging to ——— Shrader, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The lot is appraised to twenty dollars; tax four cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the north half of section nine township fourteen, range nine, belonging to the estate of J. M. Neal, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section thirty-five, township sixteen, range seven, belonging to W. Reynolds, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the south half of section thirty four, township 14, range 7, containing 320 acres, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land is appraised at two thousand dollars; tax eight dollars.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land in township fourteen, range 6, adjoining the land of ——— Mullins, owned by J. T. Bradford, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at fifty dollars; tax twenty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by Driver and Bartley, adjoining the land of Mullins and Whisenant, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land belonging to ——— Shuffield, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. The land is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by D. Kimbrell, to pay the state tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract of land owned by W. B. McClellan and others, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Said land appraised to one hundred & twenty dollars; tax forty-eight cents.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, Benton County.
Jan. 10, 1844.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of ——— Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

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I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

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I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North-west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

THE LADY'S CHOICE.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844. "The Lady's Wreath," "Religious and Literary Gem," and "Lady's Pearl," united.

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.

During the short time that the LADY'S WREATH has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been so generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wreath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues.

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS and has more and better original contributions than could be a short time since be claimed by the best.

THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Wreath the past year from such Writers as:

H. T. Tuckerman, M. S. Patterson, M. D., Prof. J. H. Ingram, Reynell Coates, M. D., S. B. Beckett, Rev. F. Clinton, F. Hall Welch, C. Pike, A. W. Norton, A. W. Noyes, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gaskin, J. Wheeler, F. H. Duffied, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan, Francis Wharton, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Mrs. Lydia J. Pierson, Miss Mary Howard, Maria F. Waite, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman, T. G. Spear, Chas. Hamilton, A. J. H. Dugan, J. M. L. Babcock, Edwin

File

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8.—No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1844.

Whole No. 379.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year.
No subscription received for less than one year unless
paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until
all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish
to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the
next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the
first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square
for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications
charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance;
and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts
from the time they are due until paid.
Advertisements inserted in various directions as to
the number of insertions, will be published until forbid
and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements
inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in ad-
vance.
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents
per square.
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WOODWARD & PORTER
Are now receiving an extensive stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS.

carefully selected in New York, and pur-
chased at the lowest prices of that market.
It is therefore with confidence that they
respectfully solicit the attention of their old
patrons and the public generally to their
New Stock. They pledge themselves to
sell as cheap as can be afforded in this mar-
ket, and invite all who desire to purchase
Goods to call and examine. Below will be
found a catalogue of some of the articles com-
prised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown, black, B. black,
Pilot and Beaver, English & American.
Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres.
Alpacas, and Craple Camlet.
Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets.
Kentucky Jeans, assorted.
Scarlet, green, and white Flannels.
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Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets.
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Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Dia-
pers and Linens.
A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and
Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy
Lawns and muslins.
Printed and Plaid Balzarines.
Pekin, crape, and Z-nobia Gouards.
Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe.
Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk
striped Gingham.
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Black, blue-black, Marioni and Gros grain
Silk. Black, pink & bat crapes.
Pink, white and black Satins.
Pink, white, and green Florence.
Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss mull,
figured and striped muslins.
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Ashburton Laces, Neuts, & Chantilla veils.
Fancy silk dress h'fs, cravats, cuffs.
French wrought, and Lace Collars.
Ponce, Spitzfeld, crimson and twilled
h'd'fs. Black & white cotton & silk Laces.
Silk, Filler, & Kid Gloves and Miss.
Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hos-
kin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose.
Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.
Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Ferrets.
Corsets, Lacets and whale bone.
Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions.
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ings and Insertions.
Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles.
Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'd'fs.
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Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braces.
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Vestings. Buckram, Canvass, Padding,
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Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and
Modena BONNETS.
Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

Hats. Plain, Brush, Nap-
peled, Molestin, fish
mangle, medium, &
broad brim; Palm Leaf;
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lute, glazed, cloth &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.
QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE,
ASSORTED.
Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationery, &c.
In addition to the above, will be found in the assort-
ment, almost every article demanded in this market.
To all of which public notice is solicited.

WOODWARD & PORTER.
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Ap'l 9th, 1844.

YOUNG & NISBET
ARE now receiving and opening a
Stock of **Goods**, selected to suit the
season and the times. We bought our
Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and
buy.
April 10, 1844.—4t.

TAXES! TAXES!!
The undersigned has commenced assess-
ing and collecting the town tax within the
corporate limits of Jacksonville. He wish-
es all persons liable to pay tax to prepare
themselves to settle without delay, when
called on, as he is not bound to go round
but once. **JOSIAH W. WILSON,**
Ap'l 10, 1844. *Marshal.*

"There was a jolly 'flare up' among
the old bachelors of Woodstock, Vt. re-
cently, and among the proceedings of the
foast the following song was sung. It is
a lively Jeu d'esprit, 'telling strong' in
favor of single blessedness, but some sour-
tempered married man may no doubt fancy
he discovers a double meaning in the last
sentiment:—

THE BACHELOR.
A bachelor, a bachelor
How pleasant it must be—
A welcome guest at ev'ry feast,
A happy fellow he.
What'er he earns he freely spends,
For home he has no care;
The young and merry bachelor,
His home is ev'rywhere.
To ball and route invited out,
A beau to ev'ry belle;—
The pleasures of a bachelor
No longer can ever tell!

From the Lady's Companion.
**CHANTREY'S MONUMENT OF THE
SLEEPING SISTERS.**
IN LITCHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

BY LUD A. H. SIGOURNEY.

Hush!—hush!—tread lightly!—'Twere not
meet
So sweet a dream to break—
Or from that tender, clasping hand
One snow drop's leaflet shake,—

Or drive away the angel-smile
That lights each gentle face.—
Her walking life work, surely fall
To shed so pure a grace.

Hear'st thou their breathing, as they sleep,
On pillow lightly prest?—
Is aught on earth so calm and deep
As childhood's balmy rest?

A quiet couch these sisters find,
Beneath the hallow'd walls,
Where shaded light through storied pane
In solemn tincture falls,

Tracing our lord's ascending flight,
Up to his glorious throne—
Who took the guileless in His arms,—
And bless'd them as his own.

Oh, beautiful!—but when the soul
In paradise doth walk—
There springeth up no angry blast
To bow the floweret's stalk.

There springeth up no cloud to mar
Affection pure and free,—
And blessed as this peaceful sleep,—
Such may their waking be.

The sculptured forms of these sleeping
children are of the perfect proportions,—
and exquisitely wrought. They are en-
twined in each other's arms,—the youngest
holding in her hand, a few flowers. The
marble mattress on which they repose is
placed under the beautiful eastern window
of strained glass, in the south choral aisle
of Litchfield Cathedral. The epitaph is
in accordance with the beauty and pathos
of the monument.

"Ellen Jane, and Marianna,
Only Children
of the late Rev. William Robinson,
and Ellen Jane, his wife.

Their affectionate Mother,
In fond remembrance of their heav'n
loved innocence,
Consigns their remembrance to this sanctu-
ary.

In humble gratitude
For the glorious assurance, that
Of such is the kingdom God.

It has been remarked, by some one, that
there are four orders of women—the pea-
cocks, with whom dress is all; the magpies,
with whom chatter is all; the turtle doves,
with whom love is all; and the paradise
birds, above them all.

The man who tears himself away from a
pernicious habit, which, from long existence,
had fastened itself as with "hooks of steel
upon his soul," performs an act of true
moral grandeur. Such is the case with
every reformed inebriate. He has gained
a victory, compared with which, the con-
quests of all the Alexanders and the Na-
poleons in the world sink into insignificance.

Standard.

YOUTH BETRAYED.

A few years ago, the green of a rich
bleacher in the North of Ireland, had been
frequently robbed at night to a very con-
siderable amount, notwithstanding the ut-
most vigilance of the proprietor and his
servants to protect it, and without the
slightest clue being furnished for the detec-
tion of the robber.

Effectually and repeatedly baffled by
ingenuity of the thief or thieves, the
proprietor at length offered a reward of
£100, for the apprehension of any per-
son or persons detected robbing the green.

A few days after this proclamation, the
master was at midnight roused from his bed,
by the alarm of a faithful servant, "there
was somebody with a lantern crossing
the green." The master started from his
bed, flew to the window, it was so; he hur-
ried on his cloths, armed himself with a
pistol, the servant flew for his loaded mus-

ket, and they cautiously follow the light.
The person with the lantern (a man) was
as they approached, on "tip-toe," distinctly
seen, stooping and groping on the ground; he
was seen lifting and tumbling the linen.
The servant fired; the robber fell.—The
man now proceeded to examine the spot.
The robber was dead; he was recognised
to be a youth of about nineteen, who resided
a few fields off. The linen was cut across;
bundles of it were tied up; and upon
searching and examining further, the ser-
vant, in the presence of his master, picked
up a penknife, with the name of the un-
happy youth engraved upon the handle.

The evidence was conclusive, for in
the morning the lantern was acknowl-
edged by the afflicted and implicated fa-
ther of the boy, to be his lantern. Defence
was dumb.

The faithful servant received the hundred
pounds reward, and was, besides, promoted
to be the confidential overseer of the estab-
lishment.

This faithful servant, this confidential
overseer, was shortly after proved to have
been himself the thief, and was hung at
Dunlark for the murder of the youth whom
he so cruelly betrayed.

It appeared upon the clearest evidence
and by the dying confession and description
of the wretch himself, that all this circum-
stantial evidence was preconceived by him,
not only to screen himself from the im-
putation of former robberies, but to get the
hundred pounds reward.

The dupe, the victim he chose for this
diabolical purpose, was artless, affection-
ate and obliging. The boy had a favorite
knife, a penknife, with his name engraved
upon its handle. The first act of this fiend
was to coax from him that knife as a keep-
sake. On the evening of the fatal day, the
miscreant prepared the bleach green, the
theatre of this melancholy tragedy, for his
performance. He tore the linen off from
the pegs in some places, he cut it across
in others; he turned it up in bundles, as if
ready to be removed, and placed the favor-
ite knife, the keepsake, in one of the cuts he
had himself made.

Matters being thus prepared, he invited
the devoted youth to supper, & as the night
was dark, he told him to bring the lantern
to light him home. At supper, or after, he
artfully turned the conversation upon the
favorite knife, which he affected with great
concern to miss, and pretending that the
last recollection he had of it, was using it on
a particular spot of the bleach green, de-
scribed that spot to the obliging boy, and
begged him to see if it was there. He lit
the lantern in which he had been desired to
bring with him home and with alacrity pro-
ceeded on his fatal errand.

As soon as the monster saw his victim
was completely in the snare, he gave the al-
arm, and the melancholy crime described
was the result.

Could there have been possibly a stronger
case of circumstantial evidence than this?
The young man seemed actually caught
in the fact.—There was the knife with his
name on it, the linen cut, tied up in bun-
dles; the lantern acknowledged by his fa-
ther. The time, past midnight. The mas-
ter himself present, a man of the fairest char-
acter; the servant, of unblemished reputa-
tion; the evidence, as will do the busi-

MR. WOODBURY ON TEXAS.

Senator Woodbury has written a letter
to a committee in Kentucky, in which he
says in regard to the annexation of Texas:
"I think, in the first place that no constitu-
tional objection exists as to admission of
Texas into the United States, which has not
been overcome in the case of Louisiana.
In the next place, the reasons for her con-
nection with us are stronger than for her an-
nexation to any other power, her territory
being within the limits of Louisiana, as
purchased by us from France; her present
population being mostly educated in our
system of Government; and their manners,
pursuits and institutions being all more nea-
rily resembling ours than those of any other
power.—But it is not to be forgotten, that Tex-
as is now an independent nation—that she
has been thus recognized by us as well as
others—that no application appears
to be now pending from her to be annexed to
the United States or any other Government;
and that no foreign nation is now likely to
take possession of her territory or to endan-
ger our rights or interests. Under these
facts, I am not able to discover any good
ground for our interference or action in
the matter; but should new facts occur, my
course would be governed by the character
of these facts, and the general principles
I have had the honor to submit to you.

A Hrr.—A good Democrat, was asked,
a day or two since, to buy a pamphlet, en-
titled, "Fifty Reasons why Henry Clay
should be elected President" "I will not
buy it," said our friend, "because I can
give five hundred good reasons why he
should not be elected, without the trouble of
reading it." The seller sloped.

Herr Driesbach.—This gentleman, who
is well known here and elsewhere for his
wonderful success in taming ferocious wild
beasts, has fallen into a difficulty by an un-
toward accident. On Friday afternoon his
benefit for the circus being fixed for that
night—he passed through the streets in a
barouche and six, having one of his leop-
ards on his lap. The Circus party, includ-
ing Driesbach and his leopard alighted at

the Fountain Inn, Light street, and as they
came out, Mr. Driesbach having the leop-
ard in his arms a small boy was forced by
the crowd against him. The leopard in-
stantly seized the boy by the cheek, with
one of his claws, and in a twinkling had
the boy's head in his mouth. With great
presence of mind Driesbach forced his hand
and arm into the animal's throat and final-
ly, although with great difficulty and after
being badly bitten affected the boy's rescue
from his fearful and perilous position. On
the same evening the father of the boy caused
Driesbach to be arrested, and on Satur-
day the case was heard before one of the
city magistrates who decided that bail
should not be taken until the character of
the wounds received by the boy could be
more clearly ascertained.

We learn that Driesbach was admitted to
bail on Saturday evening, it appearing that
his wounds were of a more serious character
than those received by the boy.—*American.*

POLITICAL.

The following scathing passages are part
of a picture of Mr. Clay, drawn in a pub-
lic speech, by Robert Wickliffe of Kentucky
a man who knows Mr. Clay thoroughly from
an intimate acquaintance of fifty years.

"Having thus disposed of Mr. Clay's
claims upon the country as a Presidential
aspirant, I beg leave now to state, specially,
some additional reasons to those I have al-
ready assigned, why I shall not vote for
him. In the first place, I believe that Mr.
Clay intends not only to rely mainly for
success in the canvass, on the undue influ-
ence of his clubs over the suffrages of the
people, but on a union between the stock-
jobbers and emancipating masses—that he
is, by his friends, inspiring the debtor States
with hopes, that should he be elected, the
national government will assume the State
debts, and the stock-jobbers are assured that
in addition to a fifty million bank, that there
will be in the stock market, three hundred
millions of national scrip to absorb the State
debts. Whether Mr. Clay has ever avowed
his determination to urge upon Congress the
assumption of the States debts, I know not,
and I pretend to no information that is not
common to every one. I, however, adopt
the old rule in relation to Mr. Clay, and
that is to know a man by his company.
Mr. Clay is not a favorite with the people.
He has already sought the office of Pres-
ident at their hands, for more than twenty
years, and has been actually run twice for
the office, and in both races, distanced by
his competitors. In these races, he relied
on the people. From the votes of the peo-
ple at their popular elections, between him
and the democracy of the country, it is ob-
vious that he is not more, but less a favorite
with the great people than he was before
he began. A reliance on their unbiased vote,
will therefore be hopeless. This, Mr. Clay,
and those looking to his elevation to the
Presidency as a matter greatly to be desired
by the whole Clay fraternity, have well con-
sidered, and well understood; and, like
skillful doctors, have determined to change
their remedy. To cure the people of this
pestiferous disease called democracy, they
believe they have found a remedy in
their Clay Clubs. Through them they
expect to apply such physic as will do the
business.

I have before referred to three lives written
of Mr. Clay—the first by Prentice; the sec-
ond by Carey; the third by the editors of
the Tribune, the 4th & not least, is just pub-
lished by the editors of the New World.
This press is established by the great Jac-
obin club of New York and Clay's life is
written by some one that certainly knows a
great deal about Mr. Clay, privately and
publicly. In all these lives, Mr. Clay is
held up as the negro's friend, and the un-
changed and unchangeable advocate of uni-
versal emancipation. Indeed, much of this
last book is devoted to the subject, and given
up to tales about his boy Charles, and other
slaves—stating the numbers he has eman-
cipated—how he feeds, cloths and uses them,
and is specially dedicated to the whig cause
throughout the Union. No man can read
and doubt that the partialities of Mr. Clay
for universal emancipation, are intended
to catch the masses of emancipators in the
great Clay net that is spread for the next
Presidential election. Nor can the move-
ments of the Hon. Garret Davis be easily
misunderstood in the late Congressional
canvass. True, he did not speak by au-
thority, expressed from Mr. Clay, but I
choose the flock by the ringing of the little
sheep bell.—What was his project? Why
first to divest Congress of all the public
lands, being only a thousand millions, or
more, of acres and to vest them in the States,
or to make the national government a mere
trustee of the national domains, for the
States, and to pass an act of Congress,
acknowledging Congress or the government,
debtors to the States, the sum for which all
the public lands have sold, since the extin-
guishment of the revolutionary debt. This
little sum would not add more than one
hundred millions to the national debt. Do
you believe that this began with Mr. Davis?
No, sir; no more than Mr. Davis descended
from the moon. Who voted for Mr. Davis?
Mr. Clay. Who elected him? Mr. Clay.
Who approved of this plan? Who origina-
ted the plan of taking the thousands of
millions of the public lands from the nation-
al government, to be scattered to the winds by
the States, but Mr. Clay, as a substitute for
the present order of things.

That Mr. Clay is wooing the paper oli-
garchists I have already attempted to show;
but I cannot fail to call your attention to his
declaration in Congress, that his bankrupt
bill was a part of his whig system. The
paper barons will ever support a President
that will always have stocks in market, and
a bankrupt bill ready set gamblers in stocks
free from their debts.

My countrymen, imagine Mr. Clay ele-
vated to the Presidency through the instru-
mentality of his clubs, the votes of the eman-
cipators, and those of the schmers and stock
jobbers, and what then becomes of
the liberty and authority of
the people? Such a President will not want
the power of a veto to check such a Con-
gress as he will then have. In all the length
and breadth of the land, there will be but one
power—there will exist but one will and
that will be the power and will of the Pres-
ident. Are there any here that desire to
bring upon their country this state of things?
Certainly not. And yet if ever the Clay
clubs give this nation a President, such a
condition is inevitable, as that cause produ-
ces effect.

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

But, besides these charms and spells to
woo the dear people to Mr. Clay; and his
clubs seems to have turned the President
of the United States into a very devil, to
frighten the people with. The other day, I
heard Mr. Clay declare, at the court house
door in the city of Lexington, to the crowd
that surrounded him, that John Tyler was
a base traitor as Benedict Arnold or A. Burr—
that he was a dishonored and a dishonor-
able man, and that no honorable man ought
or would hold office under him; that for his
treachery to his party, he ought to be desert-
ed so that he should be compelled to resign—
I think I gave his words; I know I gave
the substance of them, as the hundreds that head
him can testify, as well as myself. I con-
fess I was utterly astonished when I heard
Mr. Clay once so remarkable for the propi-
ety of speech in human intercourse, under
the weight of at least three score and ten
years, vociferate from the stump, charges
against the President, in language so coarse,
I will not say slanders, of the very kind,
and almost in the very words, that were
made against himself, and which con-
signed him to the precincts of Ashland,
where I may say without vanity, if I had
been out of existence, he might have re-
mained until this day."

**GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER—
"ANNEXATION OF TEXAS."**

Last year we prepared a series of essays
designed to show the necessity of annexing
the territory of Texas to the United States.
Among the reasons which induced us to de-
vote so much attention to the subject, the
revelations in the British Parliament, made
by the Earl of Aberdeen (the Minister of
Foreign Relations) and Lord Brougham, as
to the designs of the British Government,
seemed to be the most urgent. It was pro-
claimed that by the interposition of the
British Envoy, acting under the instructions
of the British Government, an armistice had
been effected between Mexico and Texas,
(the former being indebted to England
some \$40,000,000) and that a treaty be-
tween Great Britain and Texas was about
being consummated, the leading design
of which was to secure the abolition of
slavery in Texas, and by means of the treaty,
on the Southern States of our Union,
which it was predicted, would directly cause
the abolition of slavery in the United States.
Such were the declarations in the British
Parliament, and from the lips of a British
Cabinet Minister!

Under these circumstances, nothing was
farther from our mind than the alleged de-
sign to make the subject a "party question."
We advocated the annexation of Texas as
a great national subject, a subject important
to all parties, and to all sections of the
Union. And hence if it is to be made a "par-
ty question," it will be done by others, and
not by the President. The President, how-
ever, will never shrink from the responsi-
bility of any measure which he may deem
it his duty to advocate, even if his enemies
shall seek to deter him by raising the cry of
"party question!" Whatever may be his
views on this or any other subject, he will
stand by them, even if others shall deter-
mine to make it a "party question."

But there are other and weighty reasons
for immediate annexation, which will be
found in the following letter from Gen.
Jackson, which was published in yesterday's
Globe:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 12, 1843.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 23d ult. has
been received, and with it the Madisonian,
containing Governor Gilmer's letter on the
subject of the annexation of Texas to the
United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I
have formed an opinion on this interesting
subject. It occupied much of my attention
during my Presidency, and I am sure has
lost none of its importance by what has
since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1829, it was
made known to me by Mr. Irwin, formerly
our Minister at the court of Madrid, that
whilst at that court he had laid the founda-
tion of a treaty with Spain for the cession of
the Floridas, and the settlement of the bound-
ary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit
of the latter at the Rio Grande,* agreeably

*This boundary could have been obtained, was
doubtless the belief of our Minister in Spain; but the
offer of the Spanish Government was probably the
Colorado—certainly a line far worse than the Sabine.

to the understanding of France—that he
had written home to our Government for
powers to complete and sign this negotia-
tion; but that, instead of receiving such
authority, the negotiation was taken out of
his hands and transferred to Washington,
and a new treaty was there concluded, by
which the Sabine and not the Rio Grande,
was recognized and established as the bound-
ary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true,
and that our Government did really give up
that important territory, when it was at its
option to retain it, I was filled with aston-
ishment. The right to the territory was
obtained from France; Spain stood ready
to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and
yet the authority asked by our minister to
insert the true boundary was not only with-
held, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted
which stripped us of the whole of the vast
country lying between the two rivers.

On such a subject, I thought with the an-
cient Romans, that it was right never to
cede any land or boundary of the republic,
but always to add to it by honorable treaty,
thus extending the area of freedom; and it
was in accordance with this feeling that I
gave our minister to Mexico instruction to
enter upon a negotiation for the retroces-
sion of Texas to the United States.

The negotiation failed, and I shall ever
regret it as a misfortune to both Mexico and
the United States. Mr. Gilmer's letter
presents many of the considerations which,
in my judgement, rendered the step neces-
sary to the peace and harmony of the two
countries; but the point in it at the time,
which most strongly impelled me to the
course I pursued was the injustice done to
us by the surrender of the territory, when
it was obvious that it could have been re-
tained without increasing the consideration
afterwards given for the Floridas. I
could not but feel that the surrender of so
vast and important a territory was attrib-
utable to an erroneous estimate of the ten-
dency of our institutions, in which there
was mingled somewhat of jealousy to the
rising greatness of the South and West.

But I forbear to dwell on this part of the
history of this question. It is past and it
cannot now be undone. We can only look
at it as one of annexation, if Texas pre-
sents it to us; and if she does, I do not hesi-
tate to say that the welfare and happiness
of our Union require that it should be ac-
cepted.

If in a military point of view alone, the
question be examined, it will be found to
be most important to the United States to be
in possession of that territory.

Great Britain has already made treaties
with Texas, and we know that far-seeing
nation never omits a circumstance, in her
extensive intercourse with the world, which
can be turned to account in increasing her
military resources. May she not enter in-
to an alliance with Texas, and, reserving
(as she doubtless will) the North eastern
boundary question as a cause for war with
us whenever she chooses to declare it, let
us suppose that, as an ally with Texas, we
are to fight her. Preparatory to such a
movement, she sends her 25,000 or 30,000
men to Texas, organizes them on the Sabine,
where her supplies and arms can be con-
centrated before we have even notice of her
intentions; makes a lodgement on the Mis-
sissippi; excites the negroes to insurrection;
the lower country falls, and with it New Or-
leans; and a servile war rages through-
out the whole South and West.

In the meanwhile she is also moving an
army along our Western frontier from Can-
ada, which, in co-operation with the army
from Texas, spreads ruin and havoc from
the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we
may sustain before such a movement could
be repelled with such force as we could or-
ganize on short notice?

Remember that Texas borders upon us,
on our West, to 42 deg. of North latitude,
and is our Southern boundary to the Pacific.
Remember also that if annexed to the
United States our Western boundary would be
the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortifi-
cation, on account of its extensive, barren,
and uninhabitable plains. With such bar-
rier on our West, we are invincible. The
whole European world could not, in combi-
nation against us, make an impression on
our Union. Our population on the Pacific
would rapidly increase, and soon be strong
enough for the protection of our Eastern
waters, and, in the worst event, could al-
ways be sustained by timely aids from the
intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large
army could not march, or be supplied, un-
less from the Gulf by water, which, by
vigilance, could always be intercepted; and,
to march an army near the Gulf, they
could be harassed by militia, and detained
until an organized force could be raised to
meet them.

But I am in danger of running into un-
necessary detail, which my debility will
not enable me to close. The question is
full of interest, also, as it affects our domestic
relations, and as it may bear upon those
of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to
follow it out to its consequences in those
respects; though I must say that, in all its
aspects, the annexation of Texas to the
United States promises to enlarge the circle
of free institutions and is essential to the
United States particularly as lessening the
probabilities of future collision with
foreign powers, and giving them greater
efficiency in spreading the blessings of
peace.

I return you thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity, Your friend and ob't. servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Hon. A. V. Brown.

P. S. The papers furnished me by Mr. Erwin, to which I have referred in this letter, can be placed in your possession, if desired.

A. J. Such are the views and opinions of Jackson, the hero and statesman, now on the brink of the grave. It is to be regretted, and no one regrets it more than we do, that the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration was adverse to annexation. We regret that the Secretary of State, in 1837, formally declined to consider the proposition of the Texan Government, to annex its territory to the United States. We regret it still more, because the refusal to entertain the proposition was based on Constitutional grounds, as well as State policy. However, it is our decided conviction that a very large majority of the People, of the Democratic party, and even of Mr. Van Buren's friends, approved, and still approve the measure.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, April 17, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Augusta.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOE, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ASA SEELTON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

Mr. S. W. KIMM is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts due this Office. It is hoped, however, that persons who can conveniently do so, will call at the Office and settle, without waiting to be called on by an Agent. Those who do not call soon or will have a good opportunity to do so during April Court.

We return our sincere thanks to those of our patrons who have settled up during the present term of the Court; and as there are still remaining several days of Court, we hope that others will come forward and follow the good example.

In addition to the mercantile advertisements referred to in our last, the reader will find by reference to the advertising page, those of Messrs. Hoke & Abernathy, S. P. Hudson, Messrs. J. C. Baird & Co.—To all of which public attention is respectfully invited.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—We have occupied much of our present number with articles on this important subject, because we know it is one of absorbing interest at the present time. Although from late indications, we are inclined to think that the measure will be defeated in consequence of opposition in the U. S. Senate, still we wish to see the lines distinctly drawn, particularly among our public men, and know who are for & who against it. The crisis has evidently arrived, when the question must and will be definitely settled—now or never. Should it fail, the proposition will never again be renewed, and the failure will most evidently be attributable to the long-cherished animosity of Northern Federalists to the growth and prosperity of the South.

Among other articles on this subject, published in to-day's paper, will be found an interesting letter from Gen. Jackson. The view he takes of the question in a military point of view is most important, and will no doubt meet the approbation of all reflecting men. It will also be seen from Gen. Jackson's letter, and an extract from a writer in the Richmond Enquirer, that the investigation of this question has brought out some important disclosures relative to the conduct of J. Q. Adams, while Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, in suppressing an important document from the American Minister in Spain, and voluntarily relinquishing the title to the territory embraced by Texas, which could have been retained without increasing the compensation given for the Floridas.

Let the people remember that this is the same John Q. Adams that wished to barter away, for paltry consideration, the navigation of the Mississippi—the same man that Henry Clay made President, and that made Henry Clay Secretary of State—and the same man that some of the Southern whigs recently evinced a willingness to run on the whig ticket for Vice President, provided they could thereby obtain the assistance of his northern friends to elect Clay President.

From the Washington Spectator.

TEXAS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The National Intelligencer parades extracts from some twenty newspapers, headed "public opinion," opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union. We have taken pains to ascertain to what region of the country these several newspapers owe their nativity, suspecting that this manufacture of public opinion was like most other manufactures in this country, nothing but a specimen of Yankee enterprise and ingenuity; and we find, that of the twenty-one newspapers (the Intelligencer inclusive,) quoted as against Texas, fifteen have Yankee editors, two Englishmen, and the rest unknown; all are Whigs—as virulently opposed, we suppose, to Texas, as the old Federalists were to the admission of Louisiana in the days of Mr. Jefferson. We hope the Intelligencer will go on with such quotations. They show that the opposition to Texas is decidedly sectional, like that against the last war, and from the same party, with the same principles. Let the Whigs oppose Texas, and oppose Oregon, and be with the British on both of these questions. All the friends of either can desire is, that these British tendencies shall be more clearly developed; and the more violently the better. The people will soon see from the position of such a party, faster than the slow progress of events can disclose—where lie the true interest and honor of the United States. The interests of Great Britain and America are directly opposed on these great questions. What one gains, the other loses; and in the matter of Texas—the loss involves the safety, peace, and prosperity of the whole Union. The worst thing we can wish our political enemies is, that they shall take sides with the British; and then threaten to dissolve the Union, unless we succumb to the pretensions and ascendancy of British power not only on the continent, but in the Union itself. And then, to crown the whole let their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Clay, come out in their support—and Mr. Van Buren, as he certainly will, go for the American side of this great question. Their fate will then be, we doubt not, like that of all the allies of Great Britain in American affairs. They will be beaten and spurned from the confidence of the people.

(From the Washington Spectator.)
TEXAS—STILL A PART OF THE UNION.

Mr. Clay contended in his speech delivered in 1820, on the treaty of 1819, transferring Texas to Spain, that the treaty was *inoperative*; that there was no power under the Constitution, by which the Federal Government could alienate any portion of the territory of the Union to a foreign nation. The States of Massachusetts and Maine assumed the same position with respect to the territory in dispute between Maine and Canada; and the Government yielded to it, by requiring both Maine and Massachusetts to send commissioners fully authorized to assent to the adjustment of our Northeastern boundary. It was conceded that, without the assent of these States, not a foot of the territory in dispute could be rightfully alienated or surrendered to Great Britain. Such an act on the part of the Government would be simply null and void. If this position is good, then Texas has never been out of the Union, but is now a portion of the United States. The position itself arises from the plainest principles of our Government. All territory belongs to the sovereignty of the country. In our system of Government, the sovereignty of the country is in the States; the General Government is nothing more than an agency established between these sovereigns, by which they agree to exercise in common certain specified powers. Whatever belongs to this agency, belongs to the sovereigns who established it. It may purchase territory; but, when acquired, the title is in the sovereigns it represents, and cannot be alienated but by the act of the sovereigns, the States of the Union. By the Constitution, Congress has power "to purchase territory, with the consent of a State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;" but can Congress, or the General Government, alienate and transfer any portion of the territory so purchased to a foreign nation? We deny that this can be constitutionally done. The ultimate title is in the States of the Union, in whom the sovereignty of the country alone resides. Their agency—the General Government—may purchase territory, for the more efficient conduct of the agency, but the title is not in them, but in their principals, the sovereign States of the Confederacy. It is impossible to deny this position, but by denying that the States are sovereign at all. As sovereignty is the *supreme ultimate authority*, it is either in the States or in the General Government. It cannot be divided. Two authorities cannot be supreme. One must be subordinate to the other; and the one which is supreme, is the sovereign. On the Republican view of the Constitution, that sovereignty, which, before the existence of the Constitution, was in the State, has not been alienated by them to the General Government, but still remains unimpaired in their possession; and whilst they exercise in common certain powers of their sovereignty, they are still sovereign, saying where, by their compact with each other, they have allowed the will of all to operate through their common agency, the General Government; and then the will of all, by virtue of the compact, becomes the supreme sovereign will of each member of the Union. Upon such views of the Constitution, it is "incontestable" that the General Government could not lawfully "cede" Texas to Spain. The act is "inoperative," as Mr. Clay asserted; and Texas is still a component part of the United States. We admit, however, that on a different view of the Constitution, Texas may have been legally alienated to Spain. If the General Government is supreme and sovereign in the Union, and the States are subordinate corporations, then the title to

Texas, by the purchase of Louisiana, was in the General Government, and its cession to Spain was good. It could not only lawfully "cede" Texas, but a part or the whole of Maine or Massachusetts, to a foreign nation. The Federal construction of the Constitution will lead to such result. The title is in sovereign, and wherever the sovereignty over a territory resides, there is the power of transference and alienation. We contend that no title to Texas passed to Spain by the treaty of 1819, and therefore that she is still a component part of the territory of the United States. Protests and dissatisfaction were expressed from the very first step of alienation; and therefore full notice of our rights accompanied the transaction, which have separated her from the Union. She is still in it; and requires only a law of Congress establishing a Territorial Government over her, to admit her to all the advantages and privileges of the Union. Our acknowledgment of the independence of Texas may, indeed, so far as Texas is concerned, justly impede the exercise of our right, or the enforcement of our title; but so far as the people of the United States are concerned, the wrong perpetrated by their agents is not obligatory upon them; and if Texas consents, her territory remains exactly as it would have done, had the treaty of 1819 never been made; and admitting her into the Union, would only be reestablishing its ancient boundaries, and redressing an unconstitutional wrong, by which a portion of the Union, acknowledged as such for sixteen years, was transferred to a foreign nation.

But the alienation of Texas from the Union was not only done without any right, but was a gross infraction of the treaty and conditions by which she made a part of the Union. By the 3d article of the treaty of 1803, it is stipulated "that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their property, rights, and religion they profess." Now here is a guarantee with France, and with the inhabitants of the ceded territory, that they shall be admitted as soon as possible into the Union, "according to the principles of the Federal Constitution."—What are these principles, according to the Federal Constitution? They are contained in the act of 1789, and are, 1st, that the territory shall be laid off as territorial dependencies, and remain such until they numbers sufficient to entitle them to a Representative on the floor of Congress; 2d, as soon as they obtain the requisite number, they shall be admitted as States into the Union. Nor was this a guarantee which affected the generation then living only. The word "inhabitants" did not mean those living at that time only. It was a guarantee "to us and our children's children." It was a guarantee for the people of the whole valley of the Mississippi—of the whole Union. It was made to enable us to fulfill the great destiny for which the Almighty seemed to have designed us—to populate and possess this continent. To dismember and alienate a part of immense and fertile domain, was a violation of the solemn stipulations of treaty of 1803—a gross infraction of the rights of the inhabitants of Louisiana, being and to come, and an injury to the people of the West inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi, whose peace and safety have been endangered by the alienation. It was their inheritance, and to prohibit them from enjoying and possessing it when now freely tendered to them, after it had been, with out right or title, and contrary to express guarantees in their favor, alienated from them, is nothing short of downright hostility; and so they must, and so they will consider it.

Mr. Webster, in his letter on this subject, justifies the purchase of Louisiana, and the purchase of Florida, on account of the peculiar position of these territories towards the rest of the Union. It is impossible for him to assign a single reason for the admission of these regions of country into component parts of the Union, which will not apply to Texas. The waters of the Red River and Upper Arkansas flow into the Mississippi, and thus give her a right of navigating this river to its mouth. The Sabine, lower down, comes within one hundred miles of New Orleans. On the Gulf, her best part is within a day's sail of the Mississippi. Mr. Clay, whilst Secretary of State, in his long and able letter of the 25th August, 1825, urging on our Minister in Mexico the proposition to purchase Texas, says: "It is the wish of the President that you should, without delay, open a negotiation with the Mexican Government, for the purchase of so much of the province of Texas as is hereinafter described." He is induced to this step by a deep conviction of the real necessity of the proposed acquisition, not only as a guard for our Western frontier, and the protection of New Orleans, but also to secure forever to the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi the undisputed and undisturbed navigation of that river. Here the importance of Texas to the Union is clearly stated, and its annexation is put on its true ground. "It is a 'real necessity'—a necessity arising from the General Government, and an 'undisputed possession of our great channels of intercourse.'" The great purpose for which the Union was formed, and for which it exists—protection and peace—is involved in this question. It was an act of the extreme folly and wrong, to have taken from the people of Louisiana and the valley of the Mississippi the protection security which an exclusive possession of the waters of the Mississippi and the coast of the Gulf secured to them; but now to refuse to take the territory when freely offered, and restore them to their former position of strength and safety, will be an act of undisguised and flagrant hostility.—And when leagued, as it is, and will be shown to be, with the hostile designs of a foreign nation in concert with citizens of the United States, to assail

and disturb the peace of the Southwestern States, it will be an act of traitorous hostility, which every principle of justice and self protection will compel these States to meet and defy.

All the papers that we receive contain speculations on the question of Texas. It has been a prolific theme for Washington letter writers, who do not fail to repeat all the idle rumors which originate in the morbid imagination of prying and idle politicians. If we were to believe half of what has already been written, it would appear that a treaty has been already negotiated and concluded for the annexation of Texas, and that it has been ascertained the Senate would ratify it, and the House is prepared to carry it into effect. To all these rumors have not paid much attention. We patiently wait for better information on the subject. In the mean time, we must apprise our readers that certain facts have been discovered which are of a serious nature, and which go far to implicate some distinguished citizens of the country. We call attention to the letter of General Jackson, published in this day's paper. It seems that Mr. John Quincy Adams while Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, suppressed an important document which he received from Mr. Erwin, minister at the time in Spain from the United States. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer condenses the whole transaction in the following charges against Mr. Adams:—

1st. That prior to the Florida treaty in 1819, you received at the Department of State despatches from Mr. Minister Erwin, accredited to the Spanish Court, advising you that the protocol of a treaty had been agreed upon, in which it was stipulated that, for the cession of Florida to the United States, the latter should cede to Spain the \$5,000,000 debt due from her to the United States, and nothing more;—that the *Rio Bravo del Norte* should be, and remain forever, the fixed southwestern and western boundary between the United States and the Spanish dominions in Mexico, &c.—and that you, John Quincy Adams, in despite of this intelligence, criminally declined the concessions thus proffered, and ceding Texas to Spain, fraudulently accepted the boundary of the Sabine.

2d. That when you negotiated the Treaty aforesaid, you had good reason to know, and such was the fact, that Senor Don Onis, the Minister of Spain, accredited to the United States had special written instructions to negotiate a Treaty on the *very basis* set forth in the despatches of Mr. Erwin—that Senor Don Martinez, then Secretary to the Spanish Embassy, &c. afterwards accredited as full Minister to this Government repeatedly declared in the presence of many witnesses now living, and some of them now here, that he had often read the written instructions of the Senor Don Onis, and that he was fully authorized thereby to agree to such a Treaty as that described in Mr. Erwin's despatches, and to fix on the *Rio Bravo del Norte*—(the *Rio Grande*) as the boundary line between the two countries.

3. That you suppressed and withheld from the President—his Cabinet and the Senate—all knowledge of Mr. Erwin's despatches, above referred to, in reference to the Treaty agreed upon by him and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Court of Madrid, and thus contrived to obtain their assent to a treaty, corruptly devised as aforesaid.

These are the charges. They are not mine. I make none, for I am without knowledge. They are Mr. Erwin's charges, and General Jackson says he holds the proofs. I only represent the *Clerk of the arrais*, and in that capacity I solemnly ask you, "Are you Guilty or not Guilty?"—Plead when you may, my personal wishes consort with my *Clerkly prayer*—MAY GOD SEND YOU A SAFE DELIVERANCE!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill from the House making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, passed the Senate without amendment. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was also under consideration; but was postponed on the suggestion of the senator from Arkansas, Mr. Sevier, to enable him to prepare amendments making appropriation for the construction of the fortifications on the southern frontier, which had been estimated for the department, and omitted by the action of the house of Representatives. The bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege, was then taken up. The amendment of Mr. Simmons providing that five cents postage shall be charged on single letters conveyed in the mail a distance of 250 miles, and ten cents for any distance over 250 miles, was rejected on yeas and nays by a vote of 31 to 7. The amendment proposed by Mr. Wright to strike from the bill that clause authorizing members of Congress, the delegates from Territories, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, to frank to any part of the United States documents printed by order of Congress, was (after a few remarks by Mr. Wright in favor of the amendment, and by Mr. Allen in opposition to it) rejected on yeas and nays by a vote of 10 to 23. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday next, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, to-day, several bills on territorial business were reported from the standing Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union. Among them was a bill to enable the people of Iowa to form a constitution and State government, and to provide for their admission into the Union. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after passing on several territorial bills, the committee rose and reported them to the House, when they were read the third time and passed. The bill to provide for the admission of the Territory of Iowa into the Union, with one or two others, were postponed till

to-morrow. The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; (Mr. Weller in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay of the army. After adopting several amendments, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Globe, April 2.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to establish a navy-yard and depot at or adjacent to the city of Memphis, on the Mississippi, in the State of Tennessee, and appropriating \$100,000 for that object, was taken up as in committee of the whole, for consideration. Mr. Breese proposed a substitute, appropriating \$5,000 for an accurate, minute, and scientific examination and survey of some point at or near the mouth of the Ohio; of Memphis, in Tennessee; and of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi; with a view solely to the capabilities and advantages of each of said places for naval depot and yard for building, equipping, furnishing and repairing steamships and other vessels of war, for the use of the navy of the U. States; it also empowers the President to employ some naval officer, of the rank of post captain, in connexion with the United States Topographical Engineers, to undertake the survey and examination, and to report to Congress, at its next session, detailed and faithful statements. Mr. Foster addressed the Senate at great length in favor of establishing the depot at Memphis without delay, deeming the examination already made sufficient to justify the expenditure at that point. Mr. Breese maintained, the propriety of the delay his substitute contemplates. He was opposed to incurring an expenditure of \$100,000 in commencing a national work which would eventually absorb millions to complete, at a point which, after a critical examination by competent engineers, might prove unfit for the object contemplated. He thought it was proper that Congress, before acting definitively on the subject, should have all the lights which would result from the adoption of his proposition. If it should turn out, after a survey and examination, that Memphis was a better site than could be obtained elsewhere on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he averred that he would vote cheerfully for the establishment of the depot at that point. The discussion was continued for upwards of two hours by these two senators on the relative fitness of Memphis and Cairo as the site for the depot. The bill was finally postponed till to-morrow, on the suggestion of Mr. Atchinson, who had come to the conclusion that both these points were unfit. The Senate then spent some time in executive session.

Globe, April 4, 1844.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The polished returns of the election for Governor of Connecticut, give the whig candidate a majority of 468 over the democratic candidate. The whig majority at the last Presidential election was 6,324. So we go—the whigs losing immensely in their own strongholds and making up the difference by bragging.

The *Madisonian* intimates that Mr. Webster's letter against the annexation of Texas is a home thrust at Mr. Clay—intend to divide the Whig party at the north from their friends at the South and that it may not improbably have that effect. The movement against Texas is palpably an Abolition move, slavery is in fact the only argument urged with any zeal by the Northern papers—all the rest is mere chaff on which they do not pretend to lay any stress. Is Mr. Webster ready to lead such a movement? There is strong reason to believe he is—that he sees in it the only chance of forming a party and at least imposing terms on Mr. Clay, if not upsetting him. In the meantime the latter keeps dark on this great subject—letting nobody know what he thinks, "not soft enough," we presume he would say, to meddle with so delicate a topic as that.—*Charleston Mercury*

We copy the following paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce.

"Protection is the only thing which I am afraid of," said a very prosperous manufacturer who called to pay for his paper yesterday. "Protection bankrupts the manufacturers. My father commenced manufacturing in the last century. I have succeeded him, and while duties were at fifteen per cent. we did well enough. I would always prefer to make those articles which are not protected, for that business is not likely to be overdone."

When the tariff of 1824 was passed I found that blankets were not protected and I turned to making them for that reason; and when my workmen had become a little initiated, four years after, the Tariff of 1825 was enacted, under which a thousand pounds of blankets could be imported on the payment of less duty than could be paid up on the wool of which they were made. He closed with his noble sentiment: "If protection makes my goods dearer, then it is unjust towards those who buy them, if it makes them cheaper it is unjust towards me who makes them."

The destruction by fire this year is remarkable, and not less so the fact that cotton factories and cotton boats seem to be the chief victims. The last instance is furnished by N. O. papers of the 23d ult.

Still another steamer burnt.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer Diana that on Thursday night last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the steamer Osage, on her way from Yazoo City to this place with a cargo of some 600 bales of cotton, took fire and was entirely destroyed. So sudden was the conflagration, and with such rapidity did it spread, that the passengers barely had time to escape—their baggage being all lost in the hurry and confusion. This unfortunate calamity took place some fifty miles above the city, near the Convent.—*Picayune*.

THINGS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN

Let it not be forgotten that the whig committee of the Senate, which refused to report a bill for refunding the fine imposed by Judge Hall upon Andrew Jackson, the saviour of New Orleans, reported a bill in favor of the traitor or coward Hall, who basely surrounded an American army to the British.

Let it not be forgotten that the whig Congress, which refused to do justice to Andrew Jackson, who terminated the last war in a blaze of glory, passed a bill for the indemnification of the Massachusetts militia, who in that war refused to march out of the State against the enemy.

Let it not be forgotten that the Clay or coon party which circulated many thousands of lying speeches of Ogles about the regal magnificence of the White House in the time of Mr. Van Buren, lost no time in making a large appropriation for General Harrison, confessing the falsehood of Ogles impudent fabrication.

Let it not be forgotten that the party which inscribed upon its banner "proscription proscribed," no sooner came into power than it became the most proscriptive administration known since the formation of the government; few officers should be left as monuments of mercy," while Mr. Guilloine Granger boasted in Congress that he had dismissed fifteen hundred postmasters, & if he had retained power a week longer, that he would have decapitated several thousand more.

Let it not be forgotten that the whig party while it claims to be the constitutional party, with Mr. Clay at its head, made open war upon the constitution, threatening to abolish the salutary veto power, because, through its instrumentality, the country was saved from another swindling bank of the United States.

Let it not be forgotten that the leaders of the present whig party are those who justified all the abuses and corruptions of Bidle's great national "bawdy-house," as it was delicately denominated by Mr. Rives, in the Senate.

Let it not be forgotten that whig "principles" were so odious to the people, that in the last canvass, the mongrel party which made war upon the democracy, wisely, though meanly, "resolved to have 'no principles for the public eye,'" and that, in the present contest, it has resorted to the equally unworthy trick of having different principles for the public eye, in the different sections of the country.

Let it not be forgotten, that one of the most respectable members of that party in Congress has confessed, in a public letter, hypocrisy practised in the last campaign; has ascribed to that dishonest policy the disappointments which ensued, and has implored his political friends to be more open and honest in the present canvass.

Globe.

An evening or two after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's a stranger was heard to say, "I wish to heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting astride of the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up to him, rebuked him strongly, and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it. The stranger replied, 'hear me out before you say so, I intended to have added that if he had been seated on the gun, his good luck would have prevented the explosion.' A general huzzza rewarded him for his ingenuity.

Wash. Cor. True Sun.

A WARNING.

Mr. Clay's late campaign in New Orleans seems to have kindled the fires of political animosity to a temper akin to his own. General William Debuys, the whig State treasurer, was run through the body in a duel with *sharpened foils*, in a ball-room, on Sunday morning, the 25th inst. He probably survived the fatal wound but a short time. We trust that this melancholy affair will put an end to those decorations of the Christian Sabbath, which have been the subject of so much animated version. Six days in the week are amply sufficient for political parades, assemblies, and triumphs, not to speak of duels with "sharpened foils."—*Globe*.

War panic in New York.—The developments in reference to the subject of Texas annexation have been followed by a complete panic in the N. York Stock market. The Courier of Tuesday says.—"The knowing ones among the brokers, created quite a war panic in Wall street yesterday, and stocks fell as rapidly as if the Southern mail had brought from Washington a declaration of war against the whole civilized world.

The express of Tuesday thus refers to the panic of Monday.

The panic in the Stock Market is greater to-day than it was on Saturday. It has become a fright. All State stocks from one and a half to two per cent.—Fancy stocks are also affected more or less, from one to four per cent.

Nor are merchants, engaged in commerce and interested in shipping, without serious alarm. A war with Mexico, necessarily consequent upon the annexation of Texas, (if not a war with Great Britain) is looked upon as throwing open our navigation, unprotected to the privateering of all nations, for in case of such a war, no doubt, our vessels would be a tempting prey to adventurers from all parts of Europe and South America, under the Mexican flag. The agitation of the Texas matter in Washington threatens seriously to affect more or less all our trading interests.

In the Board of brokers there has not been more of a panic since 1836—7. All are sellers, that can sell. There were no sales of even Texas bonds, which ought to rise, were there any good cause for the panic.

The exports from New Haven, Conn., to the West Indies in 1842, amounted to \$214,661.

By Particular Request.
THE U. STATES BANK.
This is the house,
That Jack built.

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.
This is the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.
This is the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

ANDREW JACKSON,
This is the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

HENRY CLAY,
This is the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

THE PEOPLE,
This is the cow, with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

OLD FEDERALISM.
This is the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

WEBSTER,
This is the man all tattered and torn,
That kissed the maiden all forlorn,
That milked the cow with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

CONGRESS.
This is the Priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tattered and torn,
That milked the cow with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.
This is the cock that crowed in the morn,
That awoke the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tattered and torn,
That milked the cow with a crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That caught the rat
That eat the malt
That lay in the house
That Jack built.

SAVANNAH, March 23, 1844.
SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINE BALES COTTON DESTROYED.
We learn from Capt. Creswell of the steamer Hamburg, arrived on Friday evening, from Augusta, that on Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock, near Hogs Nose, about 70 miles above Savannah, that towboat No. 1 was discovered to be on fire on the outside lower tier of cotton, and before it could be reached the whole steamer was enveloped in flames; the wind was blowing fresh at the time caused it to burn with great rapidity. Capt. Creswell immediately endeavored to scuttle the boat, but in vain, as the fire was so intensely hot that they could not approach the boat.
They succeeded in throwing overboard a number of bales but were considerably burned, and after reaching the water they were entirely consumed by fire.
The whole boat and cargo are a total loss, there being as yet no information, no insurance. It was with great difficulty that Capt. C. extricated the steamer and towboat (which was also laden with cotton) from the one on fire.
We learn that the loss is estimated at about \$15,000 or \$18,000. We are happy to state that no one was injured.

Casualty.—Mr. Edward Kelly, a native of Ireland, was coming in town, on horse back on Friday evening, after crossing the canal bridge his horse turned very suddenly to the left, which threw Mr. K. from his seat against one of the braces of the Rail Road bridge, which fractured his skull in a shocking manner. He died this evening.

One thousand eight hundred and twelve.
We have seen it stated, that in all probability the year 1812 was the most eventful year of any in the ancient or modern history. England was convulsed by riots in the manufacturing districts; Mr. Perceval lost his life. The Duke of Wellington took the towns of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and won the battle of Salamanca; Spain abolished her Peerage and proclaimed her new Constitution; all South America was in civil war; and Napoleon fought the battles of Wilna, Smolenski, Borodino, and Moscow, and finally saw his mighty host perish in the snow; the English likewise took Almazar and Seville, and witnessed defeat from the Americans at sea and in the Canadas. In this eventful year, it is added, no less than three millions of Christians, under the sanction of the mother church and holy priesthood, were armed

for reciprocal carnage, and all Europe and America were made slaughter-houses of the human race. It was supposed that more than one million of men, women and children were butchered or otherwise destroyed in this memorable year. The only event of the year 1812 on which a rational person can reflect with satisfaction, is the spirit of freedom, which in Spain destroyed the Inquisition and established her glorious Constitution; and yet even this noble work, in two years afterwards, was subverted by the perjury of the most mean and execrable wretch in existence—Ferdinand.
—*Charleston Ramb.*

DEATH OF GOV. CARROLL.
Gen. WILLIAM CARROLL, the brave and distinguished Soldier, the wise and faithful Governor, and the eminent good Citizen, closed his career of public and private usefulness in death, at 8 o'clock last evening, at the age of 56.
—*Nashville Whig, March 23.*

TEXAS.—One of the reports from Washington is, that Mexico is privy to the negotiation between Texas and the U. States, with the understanding that if Texas is admitted she will pay a bonus to Mexico, which under such circumstances she will have the ability to accomplish.
—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The following, respecting the annexation, we copy from the New York True Sun. We have no doubt it is correct—an opinion confirmed by a letter which we have seen, from a member of Congress.

"It would appear from the latest indications, that all the movements recently made in favor and against the annexation of Texas, are to be nonplussed by the instructions given to Gen. Henderson, (the Texan minister) by his government. It is currently reported that he is directed to decline making any negotiation if it shall appear that the Senate are hostile to a ratification. In this view of the case, all the diplomacy of the cabinet will have to be directed toward bringing over the Senators; and the real treaty will be not so much with Texas as with our own upper house of Congress; if this is to be the true issue, the friends of the Texan annexation have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Calhoun. No man has more influence personally, nor more power of persuasion; indeed, so great is this latter characteristic in him, that it is a common observation that all persons take his opinions as long as they continue in his presence, only doubting after he has gone. His past history is very remarkable in this particular, and inspires the Texas supporters with great confidence in the hope of a favorable result. I still maintain that this cannot take place—the settled policy of Mr. Clay is averse to the annexation, and even Talleyrand would fail in success. The belief that two thirds of the Senate (the constitutional number required) would vote for a ratification, is beginning to diminish; as the subject is closer approached, the reality becomes more apparent, and objects assume their true colors.

"The President, however, continues firm to pursue the negotiation, and there is but little doubt of its being pushed as far as circumstances will permit. If every effort shall fail to gain the Senate, why Gen. Henderson, on the part of his government, will withdraw from further intercourse on the subject, and thus save the credit of the administration and the dignity of Texas. It will not, however, be abandoned until the last effort has been tried and failed."

The Grand Jurors for the County of Cherokee having discharged the duties assigned them, and the connection as a body of inquest that has bound us together, having now to be dissolved we cannot refrain from tendering to his honor, GEORGE W. LAIN, and Wm. ACKLAND, Solicitor, an expression of our appreciation for the able, efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged their duties as officers of State during our session, and we feel assured that the examples of Temperance and sobriety that they have exhibited have already had an impression upon the moral sentiments of some, and we earnestly hope and confidently believe, that their examples in temperance and sobriety will shed a hallowed influence over the lives and practice of the bar and of this community generally.

With sentiments of regard and esteem, we take leave of you, wishing you happiness and prosperity during your remaining lives.

A. N. Moore, Foreman.
John M. Hall, Joel Faver,
Richard Simmons, Silas Teague,
J. H. Bright, Jesse Coburn,
David Colburn, Thos. Tennerson,
Washington Smith, E. G. Bell,
Alexander Jourdain, David Henslee,
Henry Bullard.

EXCHANGE TABLE.
Augusta, Mar. 23.
Bank of Augusta, par.
Branch State of Georgia, at Augusta, " "
Bank of Brunswick, " "
Georgia Rail Road, " "
Mechanics' Bank, " "
Bank of St. Mary's, " "
Bank of Milledgeville, " "
Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, " "
Branches of ditto, " "
Agency of ditto, at Greenborough, " "
Commercial Bank, at Macon, " "
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah, " "
Branch of ditto, at Macon, " "
Planters' Bank, Savannah, " "
Central Bank of Georgia, 3 @ 4 dis.
Central R. & Banking Co., Savannah, 6 @ 7 "
Alabama Notes, 6 @ 8 "
Bank of Hawkinsville, 5 @ 6 "
Phoenix Bank of Columbus, 2 @ 3 "
Charleston Banks, par.
Bank of Camden, " "
Bank of Georgetown, " "
Commercial, Columbia, " "
Merchants', at Cherock, " "
Bank of Hamburg, " "
NO SALE OR UNCERTAIN.
Bank of Darien and Branches, " "
Bank of Columbus, " "
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company, " "
Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company, " "
Planters' and Merchants' Bank, Columbus, " "
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, " "
Exchange Bank, Brunswick, " "
Ocmulgee Bank, " "
Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon, no circulation

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE			
COTTON,	lb.	5	a 8
Bagging, Dundee,	yd.	14	a 16
" Ky. :	"	17	a 18 1/2
" India :	"	20	a 20
Bale rope, northern,	lb.	5	a 9
" Ky. :	"	8	a 9
Coffee, Rio,	"	8	a 9
" Green Hav. :	"	8	a 8 1/2
" Java, :	"	13	a 15
Bacon, Hams, :	"	9	a 10
sides, :	"	6	a 7
shoulders, :	"	5	a 6
Butter, Goshen, :	"	12 1/2	a 18
country, :	"	0	a 10
Cheese, :	"	9	a 10
Iron, sheet, :	"	10	a 12 1/2
hoop, :	"	7	a 8
Plough moulds, :	"	16	a 00
Steel, German, :	"	10	a 13
American bl. :	"	18 1/2	a 20
English " :	"	18 1/2	a 25
cast, :	"	6	a 6 1/2
Nails, cast, :	"	20	a 00
wrought, :	"	5	a 5
Rice, :	"	18	a 20
Sugar, loaf, :	"	14	a 16
lump, :	"	7	a 8 1/2
N. Orleans, :	"	10	a 12
Porto Rico, :	"	\$1 50	a 150
Salt, :	sack.	\$1 50	a 306
Spirits, brandy cog. :	gal.	45	a 100
Am. :	"	45	a 75
Rum, N. E. :	"	62 1/2	a 75
Lafayette, :	"	\$2 00	a 220
St. Croix, :	"	\$1 50	a 250
Jamaica, :	"	\$2 00	a 250
Gin, Holland, :	"	60	a 75
American, :	"	20	a 27
Whiskey, com. :	"	25	a 28
Brandy, pph. :	"	75	a 100
" ap. :	"	75	a 100
Wines, Madeira, :	"	\$2 50	a 400
Teneriffe, :	"	\$1 25	a 150
Sherry, :	"	\$1 75	a 350
Sweet Mal. :	"	60	a 65
Port, :	"	\$2 00	a 300
Lisbon, :	"	\$1 00	a 125
Claret, :	doz.	\$2 25	a 600
Champaigne, :	"	\$3 00	a 1200
Muscat, :	"	\$3 00	a 600
Coriaria, assorted, :	"	\$4 50	a 500
Champaigne cider, :	"	\$4 50	a 600
Porter, London, :	"	\$4 00	a 400
American, :	"	\$3 00	a 350
Soap, yellow, :	lb.	6	a 8
white, :	"	12	a 14
Glass, 8 x 10, :	"	\$3 50	a 400
10 x 12, :	"	\$4 00	a 450
Lamp, :	gal.	87	a 100
Insued, :	"	\$1 50	a 200

CHAEF GOODS.

S. S. HUDSON
Is just receiving a splendid assortment of
Spring and Summer
GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS.
Consisting of a general assortment of
Simple Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de
Syria, Fig. gro. de Swiss, Crapes de Swiss,
Adrianople Balzarine and Organd. Mus-
lins—very handsome articles; together with
a general assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes;
Shawls, Hardware, Crockeryware,
Books and Stationary.
Also, SAGAR, COFFEE and other Gro-
ceries—and expects to receive in a few
days a superior article of

FACTORY THREAD,
All of which will be sold unusually low
for Cash.
April 16th, 1844.—H.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,
ARE receiving and opening their regu-
lar SPRING & SUMMER

STOCK OF GOODS,
comprising a general assortment of Dry
Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets,
Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs Medicines, Paints,
Dye Stuffs, Glass and Crockery, School
Books and Stationary, Family Groceries,
&c. &c.
April 17, 1844.

NEW GOODS.
J. C. BAIRD & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORT-

MENT OF
Staple & Fancy
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Queen's, China and Glassware, Assorted
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes.
Their stock embraces every variety of
Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and
rare, of the latest and most fashionable style
of manufacture.

They deem it unnecessary to give a de-
tail of articles, but assure their old custom-
ers and the public generally, that their as-
sortment embraces a sufficient variety to
suit the most fastidious taste, and invite
them to call and examine, confidently be-
lieving that they can be suited both in qual-
ity and price.
JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—H.

CASTINGS.
Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skil-
lets, Pans, Wash Kettles,
Andirons, &c. &c. for sale at
the Store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY,
April 17, 1844.

JOHN S. REEA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Mobile, Ala.,
REFER TO
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, "
Maj. Alexander Riddle, "
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

G. T. McAFEE,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery;
(OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Tal-
ladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee,
Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of
Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme
Court of the State.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Henry Goldsmith, Mobile.
" G. W. Stone, Talladega.
" Thos. Chilton, Marion.
" Gen. Goldsmith, Montgomery.
" A. Martin, Montgomery.
Messrs. Reedy & Sneed, Milledgeborough.
John S. Rhea, Mobile.
Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.
April 17, 1844.—ly.

RIFLE GUNS.
A fine assortment and extremely low, for
sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 17, 1844.

New Grocery Store.

CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he has opened a fresh
supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
in the new building south of the square and
next door to the residence of J. Forney,
consisting in part of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Cheese, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco, Can-
dies, Powder, Lead, &c. &c.
JAMES E. ALEXANDER.
April 17, 1844.—4t.

AGUE PILLS.
Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bil-
ious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 17, 1844.

Wedowee Hotel.
The undersigned has taken the
House of Entertainment in We-
dowee, formerly occupied by D.
Childs and more recently by J.
B. Douglass, where he will be thankful for
public patronage, and pledges himself to
use all possible means to give full satisfac-
tion to those who may call upon him. His
fare shall be as good as the country will af-
ford, and his charges in proportion to the
hardness of the times.
WILLIAM S. WALKER.
Apr. 17, 1844.—3t.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 17th, 1844.
BE it ordained by the town Council of
Jacksonville, That from and after the
1st of May 1844, it shall be a fineable of-
fence for any person to hitch or tie a horse,
mare, mule or Jack, to any shade tree, fence
or on the side walk within the Corporation
of Jacksonville, of not less than fifty cents
and not more than two dollars—half to the
informant.
(by authority.)
M. O. LITTEN.
Sec'y of the Town Council of Jackso-
nvile.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

PERSONALLY came before me, Joseph De-
free, an acting Justice in and for the
county aforesaid, Thomas H. Pruitt and af-
ter being duly sworn depose and saith,
that a certain charge against said Pruitt for
words spoken against the character of Mrs.
Elizabeth Evans, wife of William P. Evans
is false and that he never knew any harm
of said Elizabeth and that if he never said
such words to his recollection and if he did
he had no just grounds for so doing.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this
fifteenth day of March one thousand
eight hundred and forty-four.

THOS. H. PRUITT.
ATTEST: JOSEPH DEFREE,
Justice of the Peace.

AS there has been something disrespec-
ful talked about Mrs. Evans and I have
understand I have been said to be the origin,
I say this on oath, that I have known her ev-
er since she was some where between five
and ten years old sometimes personally and
sometimes from character, and I never knew
any thing disrespectful consigned to her in
my life, also I have known her father and
two of her uncles and they always support-
ed a good honest character. Given under
my hand on oath this 2d August, 1843.
BLEWFOOT MORTGHT.
Sworn to before me on the 2d day of Au-
gust, 1843. **THOS. BURKE, J. P.**

B. T. POPE,
(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)
HAS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co.
Ala. He offers his services to the
public in the Practice of Law in the
Supreme Court of the State and in the
Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair,
Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Tal-
ladega counties. March 13, 1844.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully
informs his friends and the
public in general, that he still
continues to keep a

House of Entertainment
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton coun-
ty, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E.
corner of the public square, where he
expects to remain permanently—and feels
confident from past experience, that he will
be able to give satisfaction to all who may
favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.
YOUNG & NISBET.
ARE now receiving and opening a
Stock of Goods, selected to suit the
Season and the times. We bought our
Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and
buy.
April 10, 1844.—4t.

TAXES! TAXES!!
THE undersigned has commenced assess-
ing and collecting the town tax within the
corporate limits of Jacksonville. He wish-
es all persons liable to pay tax to prepare
themselves to settle without delay, when
called on, as he is not bound to go round
but once. **JOSIAH W. WILSON,**
Apr 10, 1844. *Marshal.*

J. FORNEY,
HAS just received and is now opening
his usual supply of
Spring & Summer
GOODS,

Among which are many articles of
ENTIRELY NEW STYLE.
Which together with his former stock
renders his assortment very complete,
embracing almost every variety of arti-
cles usually enquired for in this mark-
et.

Best New Anchor
BOLTING CLOTHS,
6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10.
JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the
goods and chattels, rights and credits
of John Dobson, late of the county of Ran-
dolph, dec. having been granted to the un-
dersigned, by the Judge of the County Court
of said county, on the first day of Febru-
ary, 1844; all persons indebted to said es-
tate are requested to make payment, and all
persons having claims against the estate of
the said John Dobson are requested to ex-
hibit the same within the time limited by
law or they will be barred.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh'r,
Administrator, ex officio.
Feb. 14, 1844.—6t.—\$3 50.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Benjamin Lokey, on
Tallapoosa River, a bright sorrel horse
blaze in the face, hind feet white half way
up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands
high—appraised at fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th
1844. **M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.**

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexan-
dria, on the 31st March, 1844, which if not
taken out by the 30th June will be sent to
the Department as dead.

Allen, Mathew 2 Miller Charles Z
Andrews & Stuart Moore Robert H
Barton, Leclit McDougle R
Bush, Daniel Pendleton & Hicks
Boone, Willis Price Sterling
Crow, Daniel 2 Paks Mrs Mary
Chilton, R. R. Page Berry
Cargill Charles Paine James M
Curl, Wm. Phillips Mark
Connell, J G Reese Frances
Carmichael H Stuart J M
Dodd Berry Stubbsfield H B
Dean Alway Satcher Ellis
Glean Joseph Spaulding J B
Guests Moses Smith Wm
Gilbert L M Shrader J W
Hardbarger Robert Sill J K
Hargrove I P Sill John
Jordan Sion Strickland Ezekiel
Kirksey W Dr Smith Tyra & Tavn.
Love R K Thomasson, John D
Loyd Eljah Teage James
Lynch James H Turner A
McClellan Elisha Ware N O
McReynolds Joseph JAS. M. LITTEN, P. M.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Ketrel F.
Daniel, Fish head Valley, a bright bay
mare, three white feet, small spot in her
forehead, and snip on the nose, full fifteen
hands high; appraised to thirty dollars,
March 30th, 1844.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, CL'k.

THE COON HUNTER.
We take this opportunity to inform the
public generally, that a great COON
HUNT, will come off some time this sum-
mer, in these parts. We propose to begin
the Hunt about the time the Baltimore Con-
vention meets, as it is thought that the coons
will begin to travel in the night about that
time. These varmints are becoming very
troublesome in the low parts of our State,
and we intend to catch them and sell their
fur to the manufacturers. We shall have
quite an agreeable party, and all those who
are fond of a treat would do well to send in
their fare, which is ONE DOLLAR, and then
they can be booked for the Hunt. We un-
derstand that coon skins "has rize" all over
the Union, and we promise ourselves a
handsome speculation upon them this fall,
when we go on to Washington and sell them
to Mr. Clay and his friends to keep them
warm after a cold November's blast. Now
we think, that there is nothing easier in
"nature" than to catch a whole lot of these
creatures. Capt. Jack, who is going along
with us, says that the coon is a cunning ani-
mal, and that as long as you let him stay
in the swamp and thickets that there is no
catching him. He will jump from tree to
tree, run both sides the branch and get
straddle of the fence, so that the best coon
dogs can't follow his track. But we in-
tend to enter the swamp and drive him out
to the open plains and then the Capt. says
that he is a short winded animal and obli-
gued to lose his skin on a strait shoot. So
we say to all the lovers of good sport, whe-
ver they be, from Maine to Louisiana,
send us your dollar free of postage and we
will book you for the great Coon Hunt. Our
friends throughout the State are re-
quested to beat up for volunteers to join us
in this great expedition.

The Coon Hunter will be published once
a week in the city of Wetumpka. The
first number to issue about the middle of
May, or as soon as a sufficient number of
subscribers are procured to justify us to
issue it. In the mean time, no pains will be
spared in collecting and preparing materi-
als for its publication. Penimora Cooper
has written the "Last of the Mohicans,"
and we would say to the community, as
they are generally fond of reading the la-
test and newest novels, that they had better
subscribe for our paper, for we do not ex-
pect to re-publish it in book form.
All communications post paid, addressed
to B. B. Moore, Wetumpka Alabama.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL
TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came
John Burden and filed his petition in
this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th
day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased
of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel
of land lying in the south east corner of
the north east quarter of section four, in
township thirteen, range eleven east, in the
Coosa Land District, more particularly
known as the field where James Maxwell
improved, containing by estimation about
ten acres more or less, for the sum of one
hundred dollars which was paid to the said
William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the
purchase; that the said William W. Led-
better executed to the petitioner his Bond
for titles: Petitioner further states, that
said William W. Ledbetter has since died
intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has
been duly and legally appointed Adminis-
trator of the estate of the said William
W. Ledbetter, deceased; that the said Wm
W. Ledbetter left the following heirs,
(viz): Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter,
Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and
Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said be ordered to make titles to said Bur-
din for said Land, agreeable to the Bond
of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbet-
ter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court,
that publication be made in the Jackso-
nvile Republican once a month for three
months, notifying the said Arthur Alexan-
der, Administrator as aforesaid, and the
said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda
Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis
Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein
interested, to be and appear at the office of
the Clerk of the County Court in Jackso-
nvile, on the first Friday in July next, to
show cause if any they can, why the said
Arthur Alexander, Administrator as afore-
said should not be ordered to execute to the
said John Burdin a title to said land, accord-
ing to the requirements of the bond of his
intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.
True Copy, **M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.**
March 13, 1844.—m3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Thomas Gar-
ner, on Choccolocco, a Day Horse Po-
ney, 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind
foot white, old shoes on before and several
spots on the back, appraised to \$12 50,
March 4th, 1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, CL'k.
March 13, 1844.

CHANCERY RULES,
By the Register for the 39th District,
Northern Chancery Division, held
at Jacksonville on Monday
18th April, 1844.

THIS day
came the
Complain-
ant, by his
Solicitors,
Walker &
Walker, and
moved
ed the Re-
gister for
an order
of publication
as to William
Strain and
Jabez Hender-
son, John Strain
and Isaac Strain.
And it appearing to the satisfaction of
the Register, from an Affidavit on file,
that the said William Strain and Jabez
Henderson and his wife Susan Hender-
son, reside in Bradley County, Tennes-
see; John Strain resides in the State of
Mississippi—Isaac Strain resides in the
State of Arkansas—all beyond the lim-
its of the State of Alabama. It is order-
ed by the Register, that publication be
made in the Jacksonville Republican, a
newspaper published in the Town of
Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks,
notifying the said William Strain, Jabez
Henderson and his wife Susan Hender-
son, John Strain and Isaac Strain, to ap-
pear before the Register, within sixty days
from the date of this order, and plead,
answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill
or the same will be taken pro confesso as
to them and be set for hearing ex parte.
Wm. H. ESTILL, Register.

The Bill in the above case charges,
that in December, 1837, the Complain-
ant, John Robertson, sold a Tract of
Land, being in Benton County, known as
the south-west quarter of Section nine-
teen, in Fractional Township thirteen of
Range ten, in the District of Lands sub-
ject to sale at Mardisville, Alabama, to
James Strain, and executed to him his
bond, conditioned to make titles to the
said land, when the purchase money should
be paid, and a patent should issue from
the General Government of the United
States—that a promissory note for four
hundred and twenty-seven dollars and

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-two, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-seven, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except section twenty-four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and eleven, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Thos. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

BROCKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choctawhatchee, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performance, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 7, 1844.—if.

B. T. POPE.

(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)
HAS removed to Asheville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—if.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—if.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. MCADAM,

Clock & Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

FIRE-PROOF

WARE-HOUSE.

The subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-house and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Keceving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive cotton produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. Am.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of — Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of — Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

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Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1844.

Whole No. 380.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OR BUSINESS.

WOODWARD & PORTER

Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market.

It is therefore with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and invite all who desire to purchase Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown, black, B. black, Pilot and Beaver, English & American.

Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres.

Alpacas, and Crape Camlet.

Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets.

Kentucky Jeans, assorted.

Scarlet, green, and white Flannels.

Kersey, and Linsey.

Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets.

Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted.

Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs.

Bleached and brown Drillings.

Ticking, and Georgia-Nankens.

Cottonades, Kremlins, and Gambroons.

Giraffe cloth, (a new article.)

Grass linens and cloths.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens.

A splendid stock of Fancy Prints, and Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy Lawns and muslins.

Printed and Plaid Balzamines.

Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth.

Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe.

Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk striped Gingham.

Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde.

Black, blue-black, Mation and Gro grain Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes.

Pink, white and black Satins.

Pink, white, and green Florence.

Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull, figured and striped muslins.

Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins.

Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils.

Fancy silk dress h'kfs, cravats, cuffs.

French wrought, and Lace Collars.

Pongee, Spitefield, crimson and twilled h'kfs. Black & white cotton & silk laces.

Silk, Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Mts.

Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hos.

kin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose.

Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.

Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Perrets.

Corsets, Lacets and whale bone.

Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions.

Black and white cotton and Thread Edgings and Insertions.

Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles.

Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'kfs.

Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats.

Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braces.

Silk and cotton Velvets.

Printed, Marseilles and fancy Valencia Vestings. Buckram, Canvass, Padding, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and Modena BONNETS.

Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

Hats. Plain, Brush, Nap.

ped, Molekin, fashion, tonable, medium, & broad brim. Palm Leaf, Sporting, Panama & wool.

CAPS—Hair, Seal, S. & Jet, glazed, cloth & fur.

Saddlery. Ladies, Men's and Boy's Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Sirelings, Twigs, Drivers' and wagon whips; Collars and Dry Bridles.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE, ASSORTED.

Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationary, &c. In addition to the above, will be found in the assortment, almost every article demanded in this market. To all of which public notice is solicited.

WOODWARD & PORTER. JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 9th, 1844.

New Grocery Store.

CONFECTIONARY.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JAMES E. ALEXANDER. April 17, 1844.—41.

CHAEF GOODS.

S. P. HUDSON

Is just receiving a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS,

Consisting of a general assortment of Staple Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de

Syria, Fig. gro de Swiss, Crape de Swiss, Adriatic Balzarine and Organd. Muslins—very handsome articles; together with a general assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Crockeryware; Books and Stationary.

Also, SAGAR, COFFEE and other Groceries—and expects to receive in a few days a superior article of

FACTORY THREAD,

All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.

April 16th, 1844.—41.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,

ARE receiving and opening their regular

SPRING & SUMMER

STOCK OF GOODS,

comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Glass and Crockery, School Books and Stationary, Family Groceries, &c.

April 17, 1844.

J. FORNEY,

HAS just received and is now opening his usual supply of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Among which are many articles of

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,

Which together with his former stock renders his assortment very complete, embracing almost every variety of articles usually required for in this market.

Best New Anchor

BOLTING CLOTHS,

6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

J. C. BAIRD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Queen's, China and Glassware, Assorted—Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes.

Their stock embraces every variety of Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and rare, of the latest and most fashionable style of manufacture.

They deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, but assure their old customers and the public generally, that their assortment embraces a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious taste, and invite them to call and examine, confidently believing that they can be suited both in quality and price.

JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—41.

AGUE PILLS.

Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

CASTINGS.

Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Wash Kettles, Andirons, &c. &c. for sale at the Store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

G. T. McAFEE,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery; (OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Henry Goldthwait, Mobile.

G. W. Stone, Talladega.

Thos. Chilton, Marion.

Geo. Goldthwait, Montgomery.

A. Martin, Montgomery.

Messrs. Reedy & Shedd, Murfreesborough.

John S. Rhea, Mobile.

Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.

April 17, 1844.—1y.

RIFLE GUNS.

A fine assortment and extremely low, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

Wedge Hotel.

The undersigned has taken the House of Entertainment in Wedgewood, formerly occupied by D. Childs and more recently by J. B. Douglass, where he will be thankful for public patronage, and pledges himself to use all possible means to give full satisfaction to those who may call upon him. His fare shall be as good as the country will afford, and his charges in proportion to the hardness of the times.

WILLIAM S. WALKER.

April 17, 1844.—31.

A NEW COON SONG.

ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

Ye WHIGS and "WHIG-CONSERVATIVES," tell us, we pray,

Say, where shall we get that two dollars a day?

And where's that most beef that ye promised so fair?

If we would consent to place 'TIP' in the chair?

We did as you told us, and voted for 'TIP,'

And also for 'TIP' to help manage the ship;

We guzzled hard cider, and other stuff,

And shouted huzzas for old Tippecanoe!

We rigged ourselves up in our best trousseaux,

And spent all our time lecturing for 'coons,'

And tried to bamboozle the old Democrats;

We sung the coon songs at the top of our voice,

And sent on to Congress the men of our choice.

We dragged our leg chains through village and town,

And did all we could to put VAN BUREN down,

We reined the slanders about the "gold spoons,"

And all the base falsehoods invented by coons.

At length we succeeded by hook and by crook,

And sent little VAN back to old Kinderhook;

The "White House" was then fitted up in style,

And Harrison took the command for a while.

The feeble old man couldn't catch a sound nap,

So great was the scramble for treasury paper;

Soon life's purple current stood still in his veins,

And then Captain TYLER of course took the reins.

For more than two years you've held absolute sway,

But still we don't get the two dollars a day;

And as for most beef—we've forgot how it looks,

We live on the fish that we take from the brooks.

We've waited, and waited, but find it's no use,

Our patience held out like the old widow's crust;

Long time in a state of suspense we have been,

We find you don't mean to 'fork over the tin.'

Our pockets are empty; no work can we get.

With clamorous duns we are daily beset,

We've found all our promises worthless and vain,

'Twas for better times da ring little VAN's reign.

Now all ye Coon leaders, we bid you adieu,

OLD HARRY and BLACK DAN and the rest of your crew

We see through your tricks, and your motives we scan;

Your welcome to cheat us again if you can.

(From the Lady's Wreath.)

THE LESSON OF THE GRAVES.

BY REV. CHARLES W. DENISON.

SWEET are the ties uniting

The living and the dead,

When Heaven's pure beams are lighting

The Christian's earthly bed.

Walk where the deer departed

Sleep in the tomb's damp cell;

Pause by the gone true-hearted,

The lost we loved so well.

Stand by the turf roof o'er them

Pace by their chioded home—

And bending low, deplore them,

—Where purest spirits come.

Turn from earth's selfish thronging,

Go to the grave and kneel;

Pour forth thy soul's best longings,

As wind-signs o'er their steal.

'Twill teach thee life's great lesson—

It shall thy strength renew—

And rising, thou shalt press on

Among the good and true.

FORGET NOT—FORGET NOT.

BY B. HALLECK.

Forget not—forget not

The joys that have fled,

Though sweeter and fleet

Than fresh colors shed

From the jessamine's cup,

Or the bright chalice hid

From the gaze of the sun

Neath the violet's lid.

Forget not—forget not;

Hope ever should burn

The increase of love

In her funeral urn,

Shedding glory and light

O'er the gems of the past,

By time on the altar

Of memory cast.

Forget not—forget not,

Why should we regret,

While one star remains,

That another has set?

And though all may have faded,

Others brighter by far,

Through the gloom may arise,

Than our once worship'd star.

Forget not—forget not;

Life's lesson should be

Like the stars that are hung

O'er the limitless sea,

A guide to our path,

Bright links of the chain,

To lead us and bind us

To virtue again.

A Beautiful thought.

How few men seem to

have formed a conception of the original

dignity of their nature, of the exalted

design of their creation, regarding themselves

as only the creatures of time, endowed

merely with the animal passions, and intellectual faculties; their projects, aims and

expectations, are circumscribed by the narrow outline of human life. They forget

that instability and decay are written as with a sun beam, upon all earthly objects

—that this world with all its pageantry and pomp and power, is crumbling to the dust

—that the present life is scarcely deserving of a thought, excepting as it forms the introduction to another, and that he alone

who plans with a direct reference to that future and endless state of being. Sin has

so blinded the understanding and perverted the will, and debased the affections, that men

never fail to invest some temporal good with fancied perfection, and idly imagine

that the attainment of it would satisfy the desire and fill the capacities of the immortal

spirit. Vain thought! How little they know themselves! The soul is not of earth,

and they will strive in vain to chain it to the dust. Though its native strength has

been impaired, and its purity tarnished, and its "glory changed," it will always be a

prisoner here. Send it forth as you will to range the whole material universe, and like

the dove dismissed from the ark; it will return without finding a single place to rest—

for it has no resting place, but the bosom of God.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following extract is from the speech

ged on deeds of blood and carnage, scarcely equalled since the days of Tamerlane or Omar.

A letter from Dr. Grant, the American Missionary, thus describes the blood-thirsty deeds of these Moslem devils:

Mobile, Tex., 8. Her.
"The Koords first swept through the lately smiling valley of Asheta, destroying its populous villages, and report says, sparing neither age nor sex. Our pasha assured us that he had certain intelligence that five or six hundred women and children were burned in the villages, after having been surrounded by the merciless Koords, and about the same number of the Nestorian warriors had fallen in battle. Later accounts say that more than a thousand men have been killed, including the remaining male of Tipary, and other chiefs, who had escaped on the former invasion."

"After the destruction of their villages, about eighty Nestorians fled to a cave on the borders of Lower—a district subject to Mosul—where they were treacherously betrayed by the inhabitants of the district to their invaders, who came upon them in the night, and only two of their number escaped the massacre that ensued. Another report says that the Koords set fire to the cave, and that the number who perished was much greater than above named; but I give more credit to the previous account, as having less appearance of exaggeration. At the case is sufficiently bad, and the enemy still remained on the ground, cannot tell how much worse it may become."

CORN.

I have noticed an error in the culture of plants and trees, wherever I have been and I know no better plan to illustrate it than in showing the effect of the error on corn. In the culture of corn, it is usual to work the crop till the tassels about to make its appearance; this is an error. Whenever the lateral roots of a plant are injured, moved or disturbed, when the stalk that is to produce the seed is matured or about maturing, or whenever those roots are covered to a greater depth at this stage of growth than nature intended, it will produce early maturity and decay; and the yield will be just in proportion to the extent of the error. If you will take the pains to destroy the lateral roots of a stalk of corn after its having made the last joint on the stock, you will find that it will produce no corn and if you will displace their situation at this time by hilling, you will get a less quantity of seed than if left alone. If the lateral roots of a stalk of clover are cut off when the seed stock is forming, there will be no seed; and just so with other plants and trees; and the working of them at the stage cannot be attempted without injury. Yet, strange to say, it is almost invariably done. I have never suffered my corn to be worked after one third of the height of the stalk was attained. I plant close enough to have the corn to shade the ground at this height, so as to prevent the growth of weeds after this last working. I plant two and a half feet square, and leave two stalks in the hill, and I have never missed having as much corn per acre and as large ears as my neighbors; and much more than some of them. I never planted a crop of corn but what some kind neighbor or friend to tell me that I would have neither corn nor fodder. Last spring a cropper upon my neighbor's farm planted thirty five or forty acres in corn, and I about ten acres; our fields adjoining. He planted his corn four feet square, and left three or four stalks in the hill, and worked his crop till it was ready to shoot in tassels. I quit working mine when about two and a half feet high. His field was full of weeds and grass. Mine remained clear of both weeds or grass. When our corn was husked and housed he told me that I had from my ten acres nearly fifty bushels of corn more than he had from his thirty five or forty acres, notwithstanding he told me, in its early growth that I would have no corn. Part of his ground was quite as good as mine.

"A similar and worse effect is produced in the hilling or working of plants in the latter stage of their growth, than takes place in plants and trees when deep planted. A disease is produced that hurries the plant to early maturity by impeding the proper nourishment, by disturbing or placing the roots below where nature intends they should range for food as well as depriving the vessels of the stalks thus covered from the performing their functions. The stalks being established, it is folly for man to attempt to do that which God alone can do. Deep planting and ploughing the peach orchard after the tree have maintained sufficient maturity to produce fruit, is, of not only the principal cause of the disease called the yellows. By ploughing, the lateral roots are either cut, disturbed or forced to seek food apart from where nature intended, and thus operates as a hill placed around plants, and brings the tree to early decay."

"To conclude this subject for the present, will say, work your plants and trees while young, so as to form good stalks, and trust that all will be disposed of events to perfection; and most certainly you will."

"I think I noticed a remark in your paper of the watermelon being attacked by the animalcule. Some salt added to hills before planting will remedy that, and give you better fruit and saltpetre in the peach orchard, (particularly where the orchard is worked with the light) will assist in preventing the depopulation of the roots of the peach tree."

"I you think that this hasty notice will any service; you are at liberty to dis- of it as you think best, and be assured I seek neither money nor thanks for performing duties we owe to one another."

"I have been informed that this disease is being with violence at Augusta, in the State of Georgia. (Ky.) News."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, April 24, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Augusta.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOR, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—We are authorized to announce ASA SKEELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

—Mr. S. W. KIRBY is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts due this Office. It is hoped, however, that persons who can conveniently do so, will call at the Office and settle, without waiting, to be called on by an Agent. Those who do not call sooner will have a good opportunity to do so during April Court.

The Circuit Court closed its Spring sitting for this county on last Saturday evening after a session of one week only. His Honor Judge Lane presided with dignity, and deported himself with great urbanity and courtesy towards the members of the bar and all others engaged in the business of the Court House. We have been informed that only a few cases were tried—most of those however were much litigated and of an important character, and the disposing of them has we hope placed the docket in such a condition as to render it practicable to get through it next fall.

This county is entitled by law to two weeks sitting of the court, but has not been favored with a longer sitting than one week for the last three terms, in consequence of Judge Lane's leaving at the end of the first term. Those who had assembled at the court house during the last term for the purpose of trying their causes, those whose just claims are hung up in court, and who are precluded from obtaining judgment by his Honor's failure to hold court two weeks, and the lawyers who are starving for the want of their fees, are making loud and grievous complaints, because court was not continued for two weeks; but we trust that Judge Lane's failure to hold court during two weeks has not originated from a disregard of the important duties of his office, but from preventing causes over which he had no control.

WILLIAM R. KING.

This gentleman was to-day nominated by the President to the Senate as minister to France; and the nomination was instantly and unanimously confirmed by that body. No man ever better deserved such a high distinction. During his whole public life he has uniformly and ably sustained the principles of democracy; and no shadow of suspicion has ever rested either upon his public or private character. He first came into Congress in 1811; and, with the exception of a brief interval, has ever since been a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate. His public course, whilst it has been firm and consistent, has been so courteous and gentlemanly as not only to command the respect, but secure the affection of his fellow members. They will all part from him with deep regret. He has been eminently disinterested in his political career; having been often offered high executive offices, and as often refused to accept them. From the peculiar condition of our foreign relations, it was deemed indispensable that a minister of high character should be sent to France without delay; and after once declining the appointment, he became convinced that it was an act of imperative duty no longer to resist the continued solicitations of the President that he should change his determination. He will go abroad, we know, with great reluctance; and no consideration could have induced him to abandon his place in the Senate, but an imperative and overruling sense of what he believed he owed to his country. We wish him a prosperous and successful mission, and happy return to his native land.—Globe, April 11.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WILL PASS THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL.

A vote taken to-day in the House of Representatives may be considered nearly a test vote on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll moved that the consideration of the tariff bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means be postponed until the last Tuesday of December next—equivalent to a vote that there shall be no change in the present tariff. The yeas and nays being ordered, the vote was 33 to 100—being a majority of 17 against postponing the new tariff bill until next session.

A previous motion had been made by Mr. Dromgoole to make the tariff the special order of the day for to-morrow; but this motion was lost by a majority of two, as various similar motions have recently been lost, in consequence of some members of the House having business under their

charge which they were particularly anxious to have take precedence of a lengthened tariff discussion. On the first announcement of this last-mentioned vote, the whigs of the House might be seen congratulating themselves on the result, as indicating the safety of the present protective tariff; in a word, as a decision in favor of their favorite doctrine of tariff protection. The direct vote which followed dispelled all illusion; and will go forth to the country as proof that the House of Representatives have a decided majority on the strict question whether the present tariff shall stand unchanged or not.

Mr. McKay, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when the last vote was announced, after alluding to the fact that there was a strong desire on the part of certain members to bring up one or two bills, before the tariff came up, and after stating his conviction, derived from the vote just taken, that there was a clear majority in the House, resolved to pass a bill modifying the present tariff—moved that the bill reported from his committee be made the special order of the day for Monday next. On this the majority was about 25; but, two-thirds being necessary, the vote was lost. The indication, however, was evident, of the decision of the House to take up the question on Monday, when it can be done, as on that day it can, by a bare majority.

We look forward, now, with the most confidence to the passage of the new bill through the House by a handsome majority; we will not say by the precise majority indicated by this vote—one or two dropping votes having been thrown in (one can hardly see with what motive) by whigs who are known to be tariff men; for example, Mr. White of Kentucky, and Mr. Spence of Maryland.—Globe.

TEXAS.

The following is taken from a number of the Houston (Texas) Democrat:

We conclude in to-day's paper our extracts from the letter of Mr. R. J. Walker, of the United States Senate, from Mississippi, relative to the annexation of Texas, in reply to the people of Carroll county, Kentucky, who asked him for his views on that subject. Our limits would not allow the publication of the whole letter, and we have therefore confined it principally to that portion of it which points out the three modes by which the measures may be accomplished. The first mode, and we suppose the one now attempting, by treaty, is the one least likely to be successful, as it requires two-thirds majority in the United States Senate. But we trust if that should fail, as we fear it may, that we shall then, as a united people, present ourselves before the American Congress on the ground of right, for admission as a State, under the treaty of cession of Louisiana—which places our claim to be admitted on a basis that cannot be easily shaken. If this mode shall be defeated, and our Senators and Representatives sent home, and Louisiana and Arkansas shall not incline to receive us as portions of those States; if the Congress of the United States should prove recreant to treaty stipulations, and disregard the pledged faith of her Government and the people of the United States shall still insist upon the ungenerous counsels of the fatal hour which severed us from that proud Union; if they refuse to receive back gratuitously this fairest portion of her empire which she sold for a price, and that price the barren sands and fertile everglades of Florida—why then let them do it; and let them build up a Chinese wall between us; let them forget, as we will try to, that we are bound together by the ties of blood, and kindred, and congenial institutions. We shall then feel at liberty to enter into such alliances with trans-atlantic Governments as may best promote our public and private interests; if, indeed, all such opportunity may not have been placed beyond our reach by this movement of the U. States, which we think can hardly fail to interrupt our intercourse with England and France. And if we shall finally be lost to the great American family of free men through the influx of a foreign population, ours will not be the fault, as it will not have been the cause.

We thank Mr. Senator Walker a thousand and a thousand times for his bold and manly vindication of our rights.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, the principal subject which occupied attention was the bill establishing a navy yard and depot at or adjacent to the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and appropriating \$100,000 for that object. After much discussion on the bill, the substitute proposed by Mr. Breese, appropriating \$5,000 for a survey, with the view of selecting the most eligible site on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers for the depot, was rejected, on yeas and nays, by a vote of 13 to 27. The bill, as reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, was then passed to a third reading.

The House, shortly after its meeting this morning, adopted a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Tibbatts, to terminate debate on the eastern harbor and river bill at two o'clock; and having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Davis of Indiana in the chair,) and resumed the discussion of that bill, at 2 o'clock, in pursuance of the resolution above mentioned, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments; and, having disposed of such as were offered, rose and reported the bill to the House, as amended. Without further action on this bill, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the amendments of the Senate to the pension bill. After voting on these amendments, the committee rose and reported them, as amended, to the House. After a brief discussion, the report of the committee was concurred in; and the House adjourned.—Globe, April 11.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

We have the proceedings of Congress of the 4th inst. In the Senate, there was a discussion touching the establishment of a

naval depot at Washington. It resulted in nothing. In the House the bill to reduce the pay of the army was discussed in committee of the whole. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holmes, to the effect that the soldiers should not be compelled to attend religious services, if they professed conscientious scruples against it. Mr. Pettit, the man who thought a religious conscience makes cowards of soldiers, expressed his regret that he had withdrawn his amendment for the abolition of the Bible from the ranks. Some other amendments were offered but all of them were rejected.

The consideration of the Senate resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 27th of May, was then postponed till the 13th of May.

The alternative of the Texan minister, that we must annex or an application will be made to England, seems to exist. The best informed papers give credence to it. Henderson, minister, has engaged a passage for England, on the Acadia, which leaves the 1st of May.

Mr. Calhoun, (says the True Sun) in a few days will appear before the public in a letter defining his position, so as to leave no mistake about his intentions. It will be conclusive as it regards himself personally, politically, and diplomatically. The great Southerner does not understand the doctrine of non-commitment, but faces events and their consequences with the moral courage and dignity of a man, secure in his own consciousness of honor and honesty, be the result what it may.

The correspondent of the Ledger, also states that the letter alluded to by the Sun was to be published within a few days. He states also, that Mr. Calhoun, and his friends in Congress will give their warm support to Mr. Tyler.

The National Institute meetings were going on successfully. Several of the addresses are said to be of a very high character. That of Lieut. Maury, respecting the Gulf stream, is particularly commended.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyler have left Washington to reside at Philadelphia. Of Mrs. Tyler, the Madisonian says, "as the presiding lady of the White House she has won all hearts." We have reason to believe (says a New York paper) that another lady will preside there ere long.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN N. O. LEANS.

The Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of New Orleans, was elected on the first inst., by a majority of two hundred and four votes.

The N. O. Republican of the 2d says:—"The election of yesterday, in its general results, furnishes another to the number of triumphs which the people of N. Orleans have accorded to the cause of democratic principles, within the last year. We have elected our candidate for Mayor, and two or three candidates for the Recorder'ship. A large majority of democrats have also been elected to the Councils of the First and Third municipalities."

RAIL ROAD MEETING POSTPONED.

We are requested to give notice that the Rail Road meeting appointed to be held in Huntsville on the 20th of May, is postponed until the 17th of June, in consequence of the inability of several distinguished gentlemen to attend in May.—The corresponding committee will send out invitations to all parties interested in the project, and from what we learn there will be a large meeting at the appointed time. Let all attend who are interested in internal improvements within our State—all who feel desirous of opening a channel of rapid communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard; and all who desire to turn the current of trade to our southern commercial cities.—We do not doubt but that all these objects can be attained if vigorous steps are taken at the meeting in June.—Huntsville Democrat.

The Mobile Reg. publishes a paragraph from which it will be seen that during the current Presidential term, the number of deaths of persons in high public stations, has been very great. Among them are General Harrison, President of the United States; Samuel L. Southard, President of the senate, and acting Vice-President; Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General of the United States; Mr. Upham, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy; Messrs. McIlhenny, of Illinois; Linn, of Missouri; Porter, of Louisiana; and Kerr, of Maryland. Senators in Congress; besides several members of the House of Representatives. Officers in the Army and Navy, and others in high civil stations.

Charleston Rambler.

Signs as to Texas.—The Houston (Texas) Democrat starts this idea: that if annexation should fail, Texas should annex herself to Arkansas or Louisiana, and present her claim for admission into the Union under the Louisiana purchase, as part and parcel of the Union, wrongfully alienated.

W. H. CRAWFORD'S LETTER.

Extract of a letter from Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, to Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, dated Woodlawn, February 19, 1833.

"The publication of the journal of the federal convention and other documents connected with it, has thrown much light upon the powers of the federal government. I verily believe if they had been published before the organization of the federal government, neither the Bank of the U. S., the assumption of State debts, nor a protective tariff would have ever been found in the federal statute book."

"When I made up my opinion upon the Bank question in 1811, that opinion was founded exclusively upon the constitution. The publication of the journals which I have now perused for the first time, has changed that opinion. You formed your o-

pinion the protective system in the same way, before the publication of the journal, and probably without having seen Luther Martin's report."

ATTENTION.

We call the attention of the democracy of the State, and particularly of the democratic editors to the following article, which we republish from the Arkansas Banner. It contains irrefutable proof of a charge against Henry Clay which his friends have often tried to vindicate him from. It is all in vain. Henry Clay is the enemy—the open, undisguised enemy of the poor settler upon the public lands. Here is the proof: Democratic Gazette.

MR. HENRY CLAY'S WAR UPON SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS—HIS "LAND PIRATES AND ROBBERS;" HIS EFFORTS TO GET A LAW PASSED TO HAVE THEM REMOVED AND DRIVEN OFF BY MILITARY FORCE.

"When the bill 'to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,' was before the Senate on the 27th day of January 1833, 'On motion of Mr. Clay of Kentucky.'"

"To amend the bill by adding thereto the following section: 'Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that all settlements upon the public lands subsequent to the first day of December 1837, shall be and hereby are strictly prohibited; and the President shall be and hereby is authorized and required to cause all persons who may settle on public lands subsequent to the day aforesaid to be removed therefrom.'"

"It was decided in the negative, yeas, 21, nays, 23." Mr. Clay called for the yeas and nays upon, and voted for his proposed amendment to the pre-emption bill as above stated. [Senate journal pages 181 and 182.]

The above quotation is taken from the journal of the Senate of the United States to remove, by military force, all persons who settled upon the public lands after the first day of December, 1837.

For all settlers on public lands to be denounced as a lawless rabble, land pirates and robbers, was sad enough; but had Mr. Clay succeeded in passing his law to have all settlers on the public lands removed, by his military force, that would have been still worse; and had he taken command of the military array himself to remove the settlers and their families from their homes which they had made in the wilderness, where would he have found his force? among the free men of Arkansas!—not even one of his political leaders here would have joined his standard.

The Democrats prevented the passage of this odious law proposed and voted for by Mr. Clay and the Democrats whose principles are founded in justice, the settlers, whom Mr. Clay would have removed, are indebted for the quiet enjoyment of their homes. Yet notwithstanding all this, people are called upon to vote for Mr. Clay; to vote for candidates who are in favor of Mr. Clay for President, and thereby acknowledge that they are a lawless rabble, and that Mr. Clay was right in trying to have them removed from their homes by military force; and that they approved of the policy of Mr. Clay and of his friends who so strongly recommended him.

Ark. Banner.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN. A WHIG MISREPRESENTATION NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Our opponents or many of them declare confidently that their candidate Henry Clay will be elected. They however exhibit their confidence after a curious fashion.

First—they are constantly reiterating it, and reminding us of the Stator who vows fidelity to his Dulcinea, and is confident that she will reward his hopes, while all the time she had plighted her troth to his more successful rival.

Secondly—instead of resting calmly in their belief, and trusting to the polished weapons of truth in the contest, in which they expect to bear aloft the standard of Henry of the West, they or most of them draw upon their imagination for facts, wherewith to poison the minds of the people, against one whom they certainly dread, or they would not take so much pains to decry him, and detract from his well earned fame.

Knowing well, that the talents and merits of Martin Van Buren are pre-eminent, or he would not occupy so distinguished a place in the affections of the Democratic Party, which boasts of a Calhoun, a Woodbury, a Benton, and host of dignified and illustrious men, some thinking that they can impose upon their readers, and trusting in the hope that the antidote would never be at hand, to counteract the effects of the poison of a vicious pen, as many are silly enough to read but one side and form their opinion upon the issue next of this or that editor, some, we say, have raked up the stale and refuted tale that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the war, and to Mr. Madison, and hoped to make out political capital enough, to place the man they seem most to dread on the shelf.

They believe him the strongest candidate in the field against Mr. Clay, and therefore they busily disseminate every story that can be invented against him, but their efforts are destined to be ineffectual for some of their own editors are too just to their fellow man to endorse the idle Whig calumnies, which float about, almost numerous as Dr. Lardner's comets through the regions of pace.

But the star of truth shines as resplendent to the eye of intelligence, through these tales of partisan manufacture, as the stars of the universe appear through the tails of the comets.

But to our story. Mr. Stone, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, comes out frankly and nails this Whig calumny to the counter. Mr. Stone being a Whig, must be believed, even by those, who, we are informed, never believe what is published in a Democratic paper. While we are not especially anxious to enlighten such

folks, we ask them to peruse the editorial leader in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening, 5th inst.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Northern mail brings us the following letter of inquiry, to which we shall reply with all the frankness and sincerity demanded by the occasion:

Avon, Livingston county, New York. February 24, 1844.

Wm. L. Stone, Esq.

Sir: For the purpose of settling a subject of debate among some friends, who agreed to refer the matter to you, allow me to enquire what were the opinions and conduct of Martin Van Buren in the early stages of the war of 1812, touching the policy of the war. On what grounds did he support Do Witt Clinton for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison? And what were Mr. Clinton's views in relation to the war and its countenance?

We believe Mr. Clinton to have been the peace party candidate, and that Mr. Van Buren supported him on that ground.

Will you have the kindness to set us right either by answering it in the Commercial Advertiser, or by letter?

It by letter, we will not regard it as intended for publication. Your answers to the above will much oblige many whig friends.

I am, very respectfully,

ISAAC WELLS.

ANSWER.

We prefiguring a public answer to the foregoing communication, made, we doubt not, in good faith for several reasons: "Principal among these is the strong desire we have that justice should be done to all men, and we think that Mr. Van Buren has not been fairly dealt by in the matters referred to. It is true, that Mr. Van Buren was one of the early supporters of Mr. Clinton, for the office of President, in the year 1812, in opposition to Mr. Madison; that he took part in the republican legislative caucus at which Mr. C. was first nominated. That caucus was held, and that nomination was made, on the 25th of May, nearly a month before the declaration of war. The elections in this State were then held in April, and the political year commenced on the 1st Monday of July. Mr. Van Buren had been chosen to the Senate in April, but was not, of course, a member of the legislature that made the nomination. His senatorial term commenced on the first Monday of July; and he first took his seat at the extra session held in November, to choose the presidential electors.

Furthermore, it is also true that Mr. Clinton became the candidate of the "peace party." Yet it is not true that he was originally nominated as such, or that Mr. Van Buren, after taking his seat in the legislature, supported him as such. He (Mr. C.) was, in fact, driven into that position by the force of circumstances; and it is no more than justice to Mr. Van Buren to say that after Mr. Clinton became identified with the peace party as their candidate, his support of him became languid. Indeed, we have reason to believe that he henceforward threw his influence, as he could do so, considering the previous commitment of the legislative caucus, which he held to be binding upon the party, in behalf of Mr. Madison. The truth is Mr. Clinton was never nominated or supported as an opponent to the war, but directly the reverse. He was thus nominated and supported expressly upon the ground that the crisis demanded a more vigorous arm at the helm of state than Mr. Madison's.

The war had not been actually declared, it is true, but every intelligent man saw that it was inevitable, and very near; and it was feared, as the result proved, that under Mr. Madison's administration it would be feebly conducted. Believing thus, that the times demanded an executive of greater energy and force of character, the attention of many patriotic men of both political parties was directed elsewhere than to Virginia for a candidate; and from the high intellectual qualities of Mr. Clinton, and the acknowledged energy of his character, it was conceived that he would prosecute the impending contest with greater vigor, and bring it to a more speedy and honorable close than could be done by Mr. Madison.

This was the ground upon which he was nominated, and upon which he was supported by Mr. Van Buren, and such of the old republican party as adhered to him through the contest. As to the opinions and conduct of Mr. Van Buren in the early stages of the war, we have reason to know that they were not exactly in harmony with the majority of the people of this State, even of his own party, at the time; for it must here be borne in mind that a very decided majority of the representatives in Congress from the State of New York—with Obadiah German in the Senate at their head—voted against the declaration of war; not, however, that they held the contest to be unjust, but they believed the country wholly unprepared for war at the time, and consequently that the declaration was inexpedient. Such, probably, were the original views of Mr. Van Buren—such, certainly, were the views of Mr. Clinton.

But, the war having been declared, that is due to Mr. Van Buren to say, that no public man in the State supported it more thoroughly, heartily and zealously throughout, than he did. Such, we know, is not the received opinion in many parts of the country, especially in the distant States; and we frequently see attempts being made in the presses opposed to him, to render him unpopular by charging him with opposition to the war itself, as well as to Mr. Madison. But the charge is untrue.

Many of our political friends will scowl upon us, we know, for our frankness on this occasion. But we care not for that. Justice to all men is our maxim, and we wish not to beat even Mr. Van Buren by falsehood. We have, indeed, truth enough at our command to do that with-

"Dear Sirs—Hail thou the 'FRANCE' MEN," that they may hold up their heads, while another and a heavier valley for Texas comes thundering along from the 'Hibernian' and speaks in tones to the nation, which will be heard and heeded! No man ever had such a hold on the affections of the people of Pennsylvania and New York—the entire Democracy of New England and the West, to say nothing of the South, as this war-worn veteran of Middle Tennessee. They all remember, that the more interests of sections or of party have never warped his judgment, when vast issues were at stake, between foreign nations and his country—and never before has his *Cassandra* voice been listened to with so deep and abiding an interest, as now! Clear the way for Old Hickory and the masses, ye plotting War-wolves for the Presidency—and as they sweep onward to the Capitol, hear their cartilage shout, "Oregon, without dismemberment—and Texas and the Union, now and ever!"

The fact, that the very interesting Extract below, was written by the venerable Jackson, would of itself ensure it the deep attention from the American people; but there are attendant circumstances, which infinitely enhance its importance. No man living has been more in the confidence with the Executive councils of Texas, during all Gen. Houston's Presidency, than Gen. Jackson. No man living, has had better opportunities of knowing of the designs of England upon Texas, for years, than General Jackson. That his sagacity, boldness and patriotism, prompted him to press this great measure upon Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, and Gen. Houston's Cabinet, to foil England in her designs, months before the meeting of Congress—I'll wager a "ducat" to a son."

And now mark the date—THE ELEVENTH of THIS MONTH! Hence, if the public press has gazetted the truth truly, Gen. Henderson the Envoy Extraordinary accredited to this Government from Texas, was then at the Hermitage en route to Washington. Let us keep in special observance, then, that it is not only General Jackson who speaks, but that he speaks under circumstances the most important, and with intelligence the freshest and most authentic. When he sa, sa, that "Texas must, from necessity, be thrown into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the United States"—if "the present golden moment to obtain it," be lost. But here's the extract. Let it speak for itself.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11.

"The present gold moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must, from necessity, be thrown into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the U. S. I need call your attention to the situation of the U. S.—England in possession of Texas, or in a strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and extending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the U. S. States, and supply her garrison from Texas. Every real American, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, must melt heart and hand in the unceasing of Texas to the U. States. It will be a strong iron hoop around our Union, and a bulwark against all foreign invasion or aggression. I say again, let not this opportunity slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp, forever, or cost us oceans of blood, and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us. I hope and trust there will be as many patriots in the Senate, as will ratify the treaty, which I have no doubt will be promptly entered into. I again say to you, that this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety."

The manufacture of straw, willow, and palm leaf hats and bonnets is carried on extensively in Philadelphia by Mr. Thomas White. The number of hats and bonnets made and sold by him last year was upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand. The whole number of females to which his workshops give employment, at wages varying from \$3 to \$5 per week, 320, and 270 of these work on the premises. Seventeen men are also employed to conduct one branch of the business. The account from which we derive these facts says: "In this, as in many other extensive manufacturing establishments, the operators confine their attention to different and distinct branches of the business; and it is not more surprising than it is interesting to know that a common palm leaf bonnet, which may be retailed for 37 cents, passes through the hands of no fewer than nine different workmen before it receives the finishing touch. First, there is the stripper of the leaf, then the weaver, the stiffener, the cutter, the presser, the blocker, the sewer, the bleacher and the packer."

It is the intention of the proprietor of the factory to enlarge his scale of operations during the present season.

THE CHEVALIER BAYARD.
In the war carried on by Louis XII. of France, against the Venetians, the town of Breseia, taken by storm, and abandoned to the soldiers, suffered for several days all the distresses of cruelty and avarice. No house escaped, but the one where the Chevalier Bayard was lodged. At this entrance, the mistress of a woman of figure, fell at his feet, and deeply sobbing said, "Oh! my lord, save my life, save the honor of my daughters." "Take courage, madam," said the chevalier, "your life and your honor shall be secure while I have life." The two young ladies brought from their hiding places, was presented to him; and the family thus re-united, bestowed their whole attention on their deliverer. A dangerous wound he had received gave them opportunity to express their zeal; they employed a notable surgeon; they attended him by turn, day and night, and when he could bear to be amused, they entertained him with con-

verts of music. Upon the day fixed for his departure, the mother said to him: "To your goodness, my lord, we owe our lives, and to you all that we have belongs by right of war; but we hope from your signal benevolence that this slight tribute will content you." (placing upon the table an iron collar full of money). "What is the sum?" said the chevalier. "My lord," answered she, "trembling 'no more than two thousand five hundred ducats, all that we have; but if more be necessary, we will try our friends." "Madam," said he, "I never shall forget your kindness, more precious in my eyes than a hundred thousand ducats. Take back your money, and depend always on me." "My good lord, you kill me to refuse this small sum! Take it only as a mark of your friendship to our family." "Well," said he, "since it will oblige you, I take the money; but give me the satisfaction, of bidding adieu to your amiable daughters." They came to him with looks of regard and affection. "Ladies," said he, "the impression you have made on my heart will never wear out. What return to make I know not, for men of my profession are seldom opulent; but here are two thousand five hundred ducats, of which the generosity of your mother has given me the disposal. Accept them as a marriage present—and may your happiness in marriage be equal to your merit." "Power of chivalry," cried the mother, "may the God who suffered death for us reward you here and hereafter."

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Many of the American newspapers have commented with great severity upon an article in *Foreign Quarterly Review*, which contains, along with much that is disrespectful, and some that is false, with regard to this country, also some truths; and these very patriotic editors who so valiantly fly into a passion at and denounce every English writer who does not plaster us with laudations, ought to quote the sentence we subjoin and ask their readers, if there are not grounds, in these United States, for such remarks as follow: "The one thing that goes down most successfully in America is money. A bag of dollars is a surer introduction to the best society in America than the highest literary reputation. A famous author will be started at and jostled about, and asked questions, and have his privacy secured and broken in upon by importunate curiosity; but a rich man moves in an atmosphere of awe and servility, and commands every thing that is to be had in the way of pomp, precedence, and circle worship. As there must be an aristocracy every where of some sort, of blood, or talents, or titles, so America has made her election, and set up her aristocracy of dollars—the basest of all. These patriotic editors to whom we refer, who are constantly in the habit of telling the dear people they can do nothing wrong, we presume, skipped over this paragraph—and then probably went to their task and wrote a leader designed to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer, and lauded their praise as republicans!"—*Alexandra Garcia.*

"I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity," said a lawyer. "That may be," said his opponent, "but the bar are of opinion that you had it in the natural way."

For the Republican.

INTEMPERANCE.

What blasting influence do we see Spread darkness over the land; Destroying health and liberty, With unrelenting hand.

Where'er it breathes, where'er it goes With odious breath and fume, It leaves behind a scene of woes— Intemperance is its name.

Yes in this time, this polished age, 'Tis still the curse of man; Its breath indicates the sage, The strapping feels its hand.

Can woman's agonizing tear Be dropt at once in vain? Can children's cries from year to year, Pass unobserved by man?

Yes men of lore and public name: Are Baucis' slaves 'tis known; Who turnish fair Columbia's fame And care not for their own.

C. C. C.

April 23, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

J. C. BAIRD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Queen's, China and Glassware, Assorted—

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes.

Their stock embraces every variety of Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and rare, of the latest and most fashionable style of manufacture.

They deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, but assure their old customers and the public generally, that their assortment embraces a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious taste, and invite them to call and examine; confidently believing that they can be suited both in quality and price.

JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—A.

A L S O.

J. C. Baird & Bro.

HAVE A LARGE & WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

Fresh Goods,

At Chambersville, Goshen P. O. Benton County, Ala.

April 24, 1844.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, par. Bank of Augusta, 100. Branch State of Georgia, at Augusta, 100. Bank of Brunswick, 100. Georgia Rail Road, 100. Mechanics' Bank, 100. Bank of St. Mary, 100. Bank of Milledgeville, 100. Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, 100. Branches of ditto, at Greensborough, 100. Commercial Bank, at Macon, 100. Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Savannah, 100. Branch of ditto, at Macon, 100. Planters' Bank, Savannah, 100. Central Bank of Georgia, 100. Central R. R. & Banking Co., Savannah, 100. Alabama Notes, 100. Bank of Hawkinsville, 100. Phoenix Bank of Columbus, 100. Charleston Banks, 100. Bank of Canada, 100. Bank of Georgetown, 100. Commercial, Columbia, 100. Merchants', at Cheraw, 100. Bank of Hamburg, 100.

NO SALE OR UNCERTAIN.

Bank of Darien and Branches, 100. Bank of Columbia, 100. Gloucester Rail Road and Banking Company, 100. Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company, 100. Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbus, 100. Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, 100. Exchange Bank, Brunswick, 100. Omnibus Bank, 100. Insurance Bank of Columbus at Macon, no circulation.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

COTTON, :	lb.	5	a	8
Bagging, Dundee, :	yd.	14	a	16
Ky. :		17	a	18 1/2
India, :		20	a	20
Bale rope, northern, lb.		5	a	9
Ky. :		8	a	9
Coffee, Rio, :		8	a	9
Green Hav. :		8	a	9 1/2
Java, :		13	a	15
Bacon, Hams, :		9	a	10
shoulders, :		6	a	7
Butter, Goshen, :		5	a	6
country, :		12 1/2	a	18
Cheese, :		0	a	10
Iron, sheet, :		9	a	10
hoop, :		9	a	12 1/2
Plough moulds, :		7	a	8
Steel, German, :		16	a	0
American bl. :		10	a	13
English, :		18 1/2	a	20
cast, :		6	a	25
Nails, cast, :		6	a	6 1/2
wrought, :		20	a	00
Rice, :		5	a	5
Sugar, loaf, :		18	a	20
lump, :		14	a	16
N. Orleans, :		7	a	8 1/2
Porto Rico, :		10	a	12
Salt, :	sack.	\$1 50	a	150
Spirits, brandy cog., gal.		\$1 50	a	300
Am. :		45	a	100
Rum, N. E. :		45	a	75
Lafayette, :		62 1/2	a	75
St. Croix, :		\$2 00	a	220
Jamaica, :		\$1 50	a	250
Gin, Holl'd, :		\$2 00	a	250
American, :		60	a	75
Whiskey, re. com. :		20	a	27
Brandy, p'ch ap'l :		75	a	100
Wines, Madeira, :		\$2 50	a	400
Teneriffe, :		\$1 25	a	150
Sherry, :		\$1 75	a	350
Sweet Mal. Port, :		60	a	65
Lisbon, :		\$2 00	a	300
Claret, :	doz.	\$1 00	a	125
Champagne Muscat, :		\$2 25	a	600
Cordials, assorted, :		\$2 00	a	1200
Champagne cider, :		\$5 00	a	600
Porter, London, :		\$1 50	a	600
American, :		\$3 00	a	350
Soap, yellow, lb.		6	a	8
white, :		12	a	14
Glass, 8 x 12, :		\$3 50	a	400
10 x 12, :		\$4 00	a	450
Oils, lamp, gal.		87	a	100
train, :		\$1 50	a	200
linseed, :		\$1 50	a	200

HEAD QUARTERS, 724 Reg. A. M.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 20, 1844.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY COME. Know ye, That I have appointed Dr. C. J. CLARK, Surgeon, Dr. STUBBLEFIELD, Surg. Mate, DANIEL M. RYAN, Paymaster, who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

HEAD QUARTERS, 724 Reg. A. M.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 19, 1844.

ATTENTION OFFICERS, commissioned, non-commissioned and privates of the 1st Battalion—you are hereby commanded to appear at Alexandria on Monday May 15th, armed and equipped as the law directs, for muster and review by the Col. Com'd. On the day previous the officers, non-commissioned and commissioned will appear for drill.

The 2nd Battalion will appear at Jacksonville on Friday the 17th, armed and equipped as the law directs. On the day previous the Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned will appear for drill. All officers under the grade of Captain will appear with guns at the drill.

D. P. FORNEY, Adjutant.

By order of

JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'd 72d Reg't.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for two promissory notes for fifty dollars each, given by the undersigned to John W. Thompson, one 25th December 1844, and the other 25th December, 1845, as said notes were given without consideration, and I am determined not to pay them.

BENJAMIN WHEELER.

April 17th, 18 4.

Noted Writing Paper

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

Blanks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Chancery Rules.

By the Register for the 39th District of the North Division of the State of Alabama, at Jacksonville, Monday April 15th, 1844.

ELI M. Drivery, vs. James Clarke, William T. Givens, Edward Herndon.

THIS day I came the complainant by his Solicitors White & Parsons, and moved the Register for an Order of Publication as to Defendant James Clarke, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit on file, that said Clarke is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is of the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for five consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Clarke, within ninety days from the date of this order to appear before said Register and plead answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy from the minutes:

Wm. H. ESTILL, Register.

BILL charges, that on or about the 12th day of April, 1837, Complainant sold to said James Clarke an undivided interest of one half in the north-east quarter (1-4) of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fourteen (14) Range eight (8) east in the Coosa Land District, for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars, evidenced by a note of said Clarke for that sum in favor of Complainant, due the 25th of December next after, with interest from date and by bond for title by Complainant to said Clarke, to be made when purchase money was paid. BILL charges that William T. Givens and Edward Herndon are in possession of said land under pretended purchase, that said Clarke has left the State and has failed to pay the purchase money for said land, save about six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and 80-100. BILL prays order of sale of said land and appropriation of the proceeds of such sale to the costs of this proceeding and then to the payment of the purchase money, and for general relief.

WILLIE & PARSONS, Sol. for Complainant.

April 24, 1844.—\$15 00.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria, on the 31st March, 1844, which if not taken out by the 30th June will be sent to the Department as dead.

Allen, Mathew 2 Miller Charles Z
Andrews & Stuart Moore Robert H
Bruton, Cecil McDougle R
Bush, Daniel Pendleton & Hicks
Beene, Willis Price Sterling
Crow, Daniel 2 Paks ars mary
Chilton, R. R. Page Berry
Cargilles Charles Paine James x
Curl, wm. Phillips mark
Connell, J G Reese Frances
Carmichael H Stuart J x
Dodd Berry Stubblefield H B
Dean Alway Stubblefield J B
Green Joseph Spaulding J B
Guests Moses Smith wm
Gilbert L M Shrader I w
Hardgrave Robert Still J K
Hargrove I P Still John
Jordan Son Strickland Ezekiel
Kirksey w Dr Smith Tyra & Tavn.
Love R K Thomasson, John D
Loyd Elijah Teage James
Lynch James H Turner A
McClellan Elisha Ware N O
McReynolds Joseph

JAS. M. LITTEN, P. M.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Lokey, on Tallapoosa River, a bright sorrel horse black in the face, hind feet white half way up to the knees, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high—appraised to fifteen dollars, Feb. 6th 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons liable to do military duty within the bounds of the Jacksonville Bent are hereby ordered to appear at the Court house, armed and equipped as the law directs in order for parade by 11 o'clock.

M. O. LITTEN, Capt.

By J. W. WILSON, O. S.

April 21, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

YOUNG & NISBET

ARE now receiving and opening a Stock of Goods, selected to suit the season and the times. We bought our Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and buy.

April 10, 1844.—A.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned has commenced assessing and collecting the town tax within the corporate limits of Jacksonville. He wishes all persons liable to pay tax to prepare themselves to settle, without delay, when called on, as he is not bound to go round, but once.

JOSIAH W. WILSON, Marshal.

AGUE PILLS.

Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

THE COON-HUNTER.

We take this opportunity to inform the public generally, that a great COON HUNT, will come off some time this summer, in these parts. We propose to begin the Hunt about the time the Baltimore Convention meets, as it is thought that the coons will begin to travel in the night about that time. These varmints are becoming very troublesome in the low parts of our State, and we intend to catch them and sell their fur to the manufacturers. We shall have quite an agreeable party, and all those who are fond of a treat would do well to send in their fare, which is ONE DOLLAR, and then they can be booked for the Hunt. We understand that coon skins "has rize" all over the Union, and we promise ourselves a handsome speculation upon them this fall, when we go on to Washington and sell them to Mr. Clay and his friends to keep them warm after a cold November's blast. Now we think, that there is nothing easier in "nature" than to catch a whole lot of these creatures. Capt. Jack, who is going along with us, says that the coon is a cunning animal, and that as long as you let him stay in the swamp and thickets that there is no catching him. He will jump from tree to tree, run both sides the branch and get straddle of the fence, so that the best coon dogs can't follow his track. But we intend to enter the swamp and drive him out to the open plains and then the Capt. says that he is a short winded animal and obliging to loose his skin on a strait shoot. So we say to all the lovers of good sport, wherever they be, from Maine to Louisiana, send in your dollar free of postage and we will book you for the great Coon Hunt. Our friends throughout the State are requested to beat up for volunteers to join us in this great expedition.

The Coon Hunter will be published once a week in the city of Wetumpka. The first number to issue about the middle of May, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to justify us to issue it. In the mean time, no pains will be spared in collecting and preparing materials for its publication. Fenimore Cooper has written the "Last of the Mohicans," we intend to write the "Last of the Coons," and we would say to the community, as they are generally fond of reading the latest and newest novels, that they had better subscribe for our paper, for we do not expect to re-publish it in book form.

All communications post paid, addressed to B. B. Moore, Wetumpka Alabama.

CASTINGS.

Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Wash Kettles, Andirons, &c. &c. for sale at the Store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

JOHN S. REEBA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Mobile, Ala.

REFER TO

Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.

" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.

" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,

Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,

Maj. Alexander Riddle,

Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

G. T. McAFEE,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery;

(OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Perry Goldthwaite, Mobile.

" G. W. Stone, Talladega.

" Thos. Chilton, Marion.

" Geo. Goldthwaite, Montgomery.

" A. Martin, Montgomery.

Messrs. Reedy & Sneed, Murfreesborough.

John S. Rhea, Mobile.

Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.

April 17, 1844.—1y.

RIFLE GUNS.

A fine assortment and extremely low, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 17, 1844.

Wedowee Hotel.

THE undersigned has taken the House of Entertainment in Wedowee, formerly occupied by D. Childs and more recently by J. B. Douglass, where he will be thankful for public patronage, and pledges himself to use all possible means to give full satisfaction to those who may call upon him. His fare shall be as good as the country will afford, and his charges in proportion to the hardness of the times.

WILLIAM S. WALKER.

Apr. 17, 1844.—3t.

New Grocery Store.

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a fresh supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

